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Heavy Toll of Nazi Planes By London Defenders

St. Paul's Cathedral Towers Over Blazing Buildings as Dawn Breaks

London, Sept. 10.

CONTINUING their furious assaults on London yesterday afternoon and during the night, German bomber squadrons released 500-pound bombs over the heart of the city, which experienced two alarms, the second lasting nine hours and two minutes—from 8.38 p.m. last night till 5.40 a.m. today GMT.

At least 52 German aircraft were destroyed yesterday—49 by fighters and three by anti-aircraft guns. Thirteen British machines were lost, but three pilots previously reported missing are now known to be safe. In Saturday's actions, 103 enemy aircraft were shot down—28 by anti-aircraft fire and 75 by fighters.

Reports received during the night show that bombs have fallen in the City and cause fires, some in the vicinity of St. Paul's and the Guildhall, but it is learned that the Cathedral is undamaged.

Fires raged during the greater part of the night in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral. Hundreds of firemen fought the flames for eight hours amid falling bombs and crashing debris. Business premises nearby, which had suffered a direct hit from a high-explosive bomb, collapsed across the roadway. In three neighbouring streets flames could be seen licking out of the shattered windows of shops and offices.

As dawn broke, the Cathedral towered over burning buildings as if defying the efforts of bombers. Gradually the heroic endeavour of firemen restricted the scope of flames, which were under control by seven o'clock.

Fleet Street Hit By Heavy Bombs

Many Feared Killed in Attack on Central Area Of London

Dublin, Sept. 10.

In another all-night raid German bombers, coming in successive squadrons, bombed the heart of London with 500-pound bombs. It is feared that many were killed, also many large buildings were ripped apart, including some of the largest in the city, and some in Fleet Street.

Many were buried in an air-raid shelter when a bomb struck it squarely. Debris in some streets was 20 feet high, and it was knee high in almost all of the East End and docks district which received a fierce bombardment.

The "all clear" signal was not sounded till 5.40 a.m. today after an air-raid which began at 8.38 p.m. yesterday.—Reuter.

King's Sympathy for Victims

London, Sept. 10.

The King's sympathy for victims of air raids is expressed in a message received last night by the Chairman of the London County Council.

The message reads: "Sir John Anderson has been asked by the King to tell you of the distress with which Their Majesties have heard the news of yesterday's air raid. The sufferings of the people of London and elsewhere are much in Their Majesties' thoughts, and Their Majesties hope to be able to visit tomorrow the homes of areas in London which have suffered most heavily."

The Chairman of the L.C.C. replied expressing appreciation of Their Majesties' gracious message of sympathy, and assuring Their Majesties that the "people remain constant to their loyalty and duties."

Reprisals Scorned

The problem of night flying is occupying the attention of the British authorities.

A high R.A.F. official stated today that both sides were searching for methods to counter night bombing, and added: "I think we shall get the answer before Hitler does."

"We have," the official declared, "the necessary reserves of fighter machines and pilots to stand up to our present losses. Our policy remains as it was, and we shall not be diverted from our efforts to indulge in reprisals. We have formed a plan and think it best to stick to that plan rather than be led away into a tit-for-tat campaign."—Reuter.

Another Raid on London Staged

London, Sept. 10.

Nothing could be seen from the ground of fighting during London's first air raid which lasted from 11.45 a.m. to 12.18 p.m. today G.M.T., owing to low clouds, but the bark of machine-guns could be distinctly heard.

A bomb fell 30 yards from one of the capital's largest hotels and broke restaurant windows, but the building was not damaged and the guests and staff, safe in a shelter 20 feet below the ground, heard only a faint thud and felt no vibration.

A second warning was given in the London area at 3.01 p.m.

Two women were killed and several people injured when a lone raider dropped a salvo of bombs on the residential area of a south-east seaside town at about noon.—Reuter.

Soldiers on leave helped steady the nerves of elderly people in a shelter in south-east London when the heat of a nearby fire made the atmosphere almost unbearable. Close by members of the auxiliary fire services were singing as they tackled a blazing A.R.P. depot.

47 German Planes Destroyed

Reports received up to 9 o'clock G.M.T. last night show that 47 enemy aircraft were shot down in yesterday's engagements—45 by fighters and two by ground batteries, states an Air Ministry communique.

Thirteen British fighter planes were lost but the pilots of three are safe.

The battle between British fighters and waves of bombers which tried to slip through to London from the

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Bombs Hurled At Random Over London

All Pretence of Aim at Military Objectives is Abandoned by Nazis

London, Sept. 10.

Following the heavy losses inflicted on the Nazi raiders by British fighters and the repulse of the attacks yesterday evening, the Germans have now thrown off all pretence of confining themselves to military targets, states a joint Air Ministry and Home Security communique.

Reports received during the night show that bombs were scattered at random over London without any distinction as to objectives. They have fallen in the city and caused fires, some in the vicinity of St. Paul Cathedral and the Guildhall. They have fallen on a large maternity hospital which was twice attacked and a number of casualties caused. They have fallen on a Poor Law Institution for the aged and on a London County Council housing estate and on a large numbers of workmen's cottages, especially in the East End of London which was heavily and repeatedly attacked.

Bombs were also scattered in residential districts in the rest of Great Britain during the night, but bombs dropped in a town in the north-west of England and in rural districts on the south-west, caused some damage but no casualties.

Casualties Still Uncertain

The number of casualties in London last night is not yet available. The casualties known to have been caused during the German attacks on Sunday night are 286 dead and approximately 1,400 seriously injured. It is now confirmed that 52 German aircraft were destroyed yesterday, 49 by British fighters and three by anti-aircraft guns. Three British pilots previously reported missing are now known to be safe.

The hospital which was hit in central London yesterday had its roof blown out and a fire was started in the top floor, but there were no casualties among either the children or staff.

Maternity Hospital Hit

Thirty mothers and 22 babies had an amazing escape when two bombs straddled a maternity hospital in London. All the patients were evacuated within 15 minutes of the building being hit. There were no casualties, the communique concludes.

During the raid on Sunday night, over 50 people were killed when an aerial torpedo demolished a block of flats in an east London street. It is now known that three hospitals in the metropolitan area were damaged and there were numerous casualties when a hospital in the south-west was hit.

Damage to property in the dockland area was heavy and many fires, started on Saturday night, were rekindled on Sunday night.

Norway Attacked

Reconnaissances show that two of three oil depots at Dolvik, Norway, attacked by Skuas aircraft on August 8 have been completely destroyed and the third tank and a pipeline severely damaged, states the Admiralty.

Yesterday, Skuas attacked an enemy supply ship of about 2,500 tons in Haugesund and scored a hit. South of Bergen, a tanker of about 2,500 tons was attacked and damaged.

A German military hutment camp in the Bergen area was bombed; three huts were completely destroyed and others damaged.—Reuter.

Mothers, Babies Escape

London, Sept. 10.

Thirty mothers and 22 new-born babies had an amazing escape from death when two bombs smashed a maternity hospital early during the night raid on London.

A man working nearby said that "the women showed remarkable composure after the first shock. There was screaming at first, as I, with some of the mothers, rushed up to help. All the women in bed were quickly calmed as the nursing staff made the rounds telling them everything would be alright.

"The fathers who later came to the hospital as quickly as they could were, in fact, more upset than the women."—United Press.

King at Royal Ordnance Factory

His Majesty the King being cheered by girl workers during a visit to the royal ordnance factory. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, is seen escorting His Majesty.

Army Influence Dominates New Rumanian Cabinet

Ex-King Carol to Be Tried on Charges of Wasting Public Funds; Many New Arrests Effected

Bucharest, Sept. 10.

A PUBLIC trial of the former King Carol, in absentia, on charges of squandering public funds was anticipated here yesterday when the Premier, General Victor Antonescu, ordered the confiscation of the former King's wealth within five days.

The Premier also blocked all shares Carol held in Rumanian arms industries, oil combines, banks and factories and ordered them turned over to the Government.

General Antonescu, meanwhile, continued the task of forming a new totalitarian government, while the police and Iron Guardists rounded up more members of the ex-King's entourage.

The Premier announced the appointment of four cabinet under secretaries of state: M. Alexander Riosianu, for the Interior, General Dobre, Munitions, General Pantazi, National Defence, and Commander Jienescu, Air and Marine.

It was considered significant that General Antonescu remains head of all the military departments and that those he has appointed to serve in these departments have been military men.

Unconfirmed reports circulating here yesterday stated M. Grigore Gafencu, the Rumanian Ambassador to Moscow, was fleeing from the Russian capital to Sweden following information that the Germans were accusing him of complicity with the former King in an alleged under cover effort to make a Rumanian—Russian alliance.

Police Chief Arrested

It was recalled that after the Vienna decisions it was persistently reported that Germany had swung away from Rumania in Hungary's favour because of the alleged activity in Moscow of M. Gafencu and Britain's Ambassador there, Sir Stafford Cripps.

In Bucharest, Carol's favourite police chief, General Gabriel Marinescu, who was held personally responsible by the former King for the safety of his mistress, Mme. Magda Lupescu, was arrested yesterday morning by Iron Guards while attempting to flee the country on a diplomatic passport.

Fifteen Iron Guards, who sought him several days, found him on the former Turkish island of Ada Kaleh, in the Danube, near Turnu-Severin, where he was said to have been hiding with the local Turkish chieftain, Ali Kadri. At present, General Marinescu is being brought to Bucharest by special train in the custody of Iron Guards.

Colonel Mihail Morozov, chief of Carol's private intelligence service, was placed in the Bucharest police prefecture dungeon at the disposal of Iron Guards.

The Iron Guards hold Colonel Morozov responsible for the death of the leader of their organization, Captain Cornelius Codreanu, and 13

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Nazis Demand Half France's Food

Claims Expected to Place New Obstacles in Way of U.S. Relief Efforts

New York, Sept. 10.

Germany has made a formal demand to the Vichy Government for 58 per cent. of food and raw materials in unoccupied France and for any other such products that France may have, it is revealed in reliable diplomatic reports here, says the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times."

He adds that this information was expected to add fresh obstacles to the plan of the Vichy Ambassador to Washington for obtaining food from the United States.—Reuter.

Philippines Stated in Sphere of War

Fate Seen Depending on Outcome of Struggle

Washington, Sept. 10.

A prominent United States Government foreign affairs expert today privately told the United Press that "the fate of the Philippines is being decided on the Thames."

He added that the outcome of the Battle of Britain would have a vast and perhaps deciding influence on the Commonwealth's future, both politically and economically.

The Philippines, he declared, cannot chart its own future, since Britain and Germany are holding the balance in the Far East as well as the balance in Europe within the scope of their struggles.

The expert cited the recent official German remark that the Reich was not battling Britain for Japan's benefit, which was interpreted here as referring to the Netherlands East Indies and possibly the Philippines.

The policies in the Far East of Germany, Japan and the United States would all react differently depending on the outcome of the European War, the expert state.—United Press.

Canadian Squadron Wins Laurels

London, Sept. 10.

An all-Canadian squadron of the Royal Air Force covered itself with glory today, destroying seven Messerschmitts after terrific dogfights over the streets of London.

"An all-Canadian squadron of the R.A.F. fought probably their greatest battle over the streets of London," the Air Ministry announced.

"They met the enemy as they were approaching the south side of the Thames and chased them upriver, from the London Bridge to Hammersmith. They destroyed seven Messerschmitts."—United Press.

U.S. Airmen May Be Given "Leave"

Special Grant Rumoured Likely for Those Who Wish to Join R.A.F.

Washington, Sept. 10.

Unconfirmed but persistent rumours circulated in diplomatic circles here today that the United States Government might grant some officers of the Air Corps leave of absence to serve in the British Royal Air Force in a manner similar to the Germans and Italians who aided Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the Spanish civil war.

The rumours were persistent, although such a move by the United States would definitely be a violation of the neutrality law, legal experts said.

A nation-wide survey disclosed that 300 private American aviators had already been recruited by Canada for the Royal Air Force.

Canada was seeking American airmen in many cities of the United States and over 2,000 fliers had been interviewed by Canadian officials in the past three months.

The requirements were so strict that only 300 airmen had been accepted.

Avoiding in every possible way violation of the neutralty law, the recruits were interviewed in New York, Los Angeles, Oakland, Dallas and Kansas City. Still another office will be established in Chicago.

The examiners often made "personal loans" to enable the aviators to go to Ottawa where the men were usually accepted.—United Press.

Americans Said "Too Nonchalant" in Raid

Leader of U.S. Hospital Unit Worried Over Calm

London, Sept. 10.

An American hospital unit arrived in London during the height of the aerial *Blitzkrieg* against the British capital—and are "enjoying every minute of it," it was learned here yesterday.

"That's what worries me. They're taking it too nonchalantly," said the chief of the unit, Doctor Philip Wilson, Professor of orthopedic surgery at Columbia University and chief surgeon of the Ruptured Cripple Hospital, New York.

The party, consisting of six surgeons, three women nurses, a medical artist and a medical secretary, arrived at Liverpool this week after an uneventfull crossing from the United States.—United Press.

Melbourne Raises Fund For Raid Victims

Melbourne, Sept. 10.

A fund is being opened to assist civilian victims of air raids in Great Britain.

The Lord Mayor of Melbourne has cabled the Lord Mayor of London, expressing Melbourne's sympathy and admiration of the courage shown by Londoners in air raids.—Reuter.

Premier Sees Damage

London, Sept. 10.

After touring the damaged areas in London, Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, today proceeded to Buckingham Palace where he had luncheon with the King.

The King yesterday visited the damaged sections, remaining there for three hours.—United Press.

R.A.F. Raids Berlin In Four Waves

Germans Admit Rosenthal Suburb, Northern Area Heavily Attacked; Nazi Radio Goes Off The Air; Widespread British Assault Made

New York, Sept. 10.

THE Royal Air Force was believed to have bombed Berlin last night, possibly in retaliation for Germany's devastating raids on London over the week-end.

The National Broadcasting Corporation reported that Berlin Radio was silent between 5.25 p.m. and 5.50 p.m., E.D.T. (6.25 to 6.50 a.m., Shanghai D.L.T.).

The silence of Berlin Radio was interpreted here as an indication that British planes had been reported near the German capital and might have actually bombed Berlin again.

The raid on Berlin would have roused residents of the German capital from their beds again to seek shelter in dug-outs. The time in Berlin when the German Radio went dead was 11.25 p.m.—United Press.

Berlin Admits Raid

Berlin, Sept. 10.

Apparently flying over north Germany in four waves, British planes dropped bombs on many points, including Berlin. The Rosenthal suburb of Berlin was heavily attacked and there was a big, red glow in northern Berlin, apparently caused by a huge fire.

Although the official air raid alarm sounded at 1.45 a.m. today, anti-aircraft batteries blazed into action as early as 1.10 a.m. The all-clear signal was sounded at 2.28 a.m. (9.29 a.m. Shanghai time).

Stettin was one of the points heavily raided early this morning.

Damage was reported in the Rosenthal suburb, which is about eight miles from the heart of Berlin.

Two waves of British planes were believed to have grazed the capital's outskirts, for distant flashes were seen and the furious rattle of anti-aircraft guns was heard.

During the first and third attacks, however, planes were audible over metropolitan Berlin and the sky was lit up intermittently by bursts of thousands of shells and tracer bullets. The planes in the first raid climbed out of range of the anti-aircraft batteries.

Fire Seen to North

For 45 minutes a red glow hung over northern Berlin, and it was believed that a big fire had been started there as numerous incendiary bombs were dropped in that area.

The air warning was sounded in Berlin as the second wave of British bombers approached the city.

"British planes again flew in over north Germany and dropped bombs on various points, including the Reich capital," the official communique said.—United Press.

German Shipping Bombed

London, Sept. 10.

Despite severe weather conditions over the Continental coast-line, strong forces of R.A.F. bombers carried out nightlong devastating raids against German and German-occupied ports, barge concentrations and shipping at Hamburg, Bremen, Emden, Ostend, Calais and Boulogne yesterday.

According to the Air Ministry, widespread damage was done to oil tanks and ammunition stores, and many fires were started. Altogether eight British aircraft failed to return from the raids.

German shipping gathered in French and Belgian Channel ports were especially heavily bombed.

The fact that the Germans are attempting to screen these concentrations from observation and attack is shown by the very heavy anti-aircraft defences which have recently been established along the coast.

Intense Barrage Met

Last night the barrage was intense, and British aircraft had to find their

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Germans Warned To Take Cover

Posters Appear in Berlin Urging Strict Obedience Of A.R.P. Regulations

Berlin, Sept. 10.

Since last week's British air raids on the German capital, large red posters have appeared on billboards throughout Berlin warning residents to observe strictly Air Raid Precaution regulations.

"It depends on you!" the posters say. "He who, through curiosity or laziness, does not go to a cellar during air raid alarms displays thereby no particular courage, but only frivolousness and irresponsibility. He who ignores blackout regulations in his apartment or at his place of work endangers not only himself, but also the life and property of countless fellow citizens.

"He who is lacking in discipline, consideration and readiness to assist during air raid alarms forfeits thereby the right to respect, consideration and assistance from his community.

"Our soldiers, who, without thought, daily risk life and limb on water, land and in the air for you and your safety in both defence and attacks, have a claim you should not fail—the fulfillment of your most simple duties in the nation's defence!

"Think of the infamous words recently uttered by one plutocratic war criminal: 'I know only one good German and that is a dead German'."—United Press.

Islanders Send £6,000 To Buy More Planes

Fine Effort Achieved by Fishermen and Crofters

London, Sept. 10.

The spirit of the British people and their determination to rid Europe of the curse of Nazi oppression is illustrated by action of the population of the islands of Lewis and Harris in the Hebrides, mostly fishermen and crofters, in sending over £6,000 to the Prime Minister to be devoted to purchase of aeroplanes.

A cablegram from the donors states: "The people of Lewis and Harris in the Outer Hebrides are proud to convey to you their unswerving loyalty and devotion to the national cause."

Since September last these islands have claimed the high honour of having more men proportionately in the fighting services than any other part of the Empire. Many villages have had close on 20 per cent. of their total population in service since the outbreak of the war. Casualties have been three times higher than for the country as a whole.

Fighter planes to be purchased with the donation will be called Lewis and Harris fighters.—Reuter.

Republican Party Gains Sweeping Victory in Maine Elections

G.O.P. Adherents Jubilant, But Democrats Point To Refutation of Political Proverb in 1936

New York, Sept. 10.

WHILE the Republican Party claimed a smashing victory in Maine in the first major test of the two national political parties, voters in eight states trooped to the polls today to choose their party nominees for the November national and state elections in the regular biennial primaries.

The G.O.P. claimed sweeping victories in all five major elective positions in the Maine balloting. On the basis of returns from two-thirds of Maine's precincts, the Republicans, for the third time in four years, captured the U.S Senate seat, the Governorship and all three House seats. The G.O.P. candidates were leading by a ratio of better than seven to four.

Maine holds its general election on the second Monday in September, with the exception of the vote on presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Other states generally hold their state elections simultaneously with national elections.

"As Maine Goes . . ."

G.O.P. adherents jubilantly recalled their old war cry—"as Maine goes, so goes the country"—but the Democrats pointed to the record in 1936 when Maine and Vermont were the only states not on the Roosevelt bandwagon. In Washington, Mr. Joe Martin, Minority Leader and National Chairman of the G.O.P., issued a formal statement that the Maine election definitely heralds the end of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration with all its inefficiency, bungling, extravagance and radicalism.

Balloting will take place in Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont and Washington today. The Georgia primaries will be held Wednesday, while New Mexican voters will cast ballots on Saturday.

Political quarters were most interested in the Georgia election, where former Governor Eugene Talmadge was campaigning for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Talmadge has been a bitter opponent of President Roosevelt and the New Deal. A victory for him would be regarded as definitely anti-New Deal, but would not be an assurance that Georgia would slip from its traditional Democratic moorings in November.

Challenge From South

A Talmadge victory, however, would probably spur Republican efforts in the south where, for the first time since Mr. Alfred E. Smith was the Democratic candidate in 1928, the Democratic Party actually faced an incipient revolt in the traditionally Democratic south.

The G.O.P. has been concentrating some of its efforts in the south chiefly through formation of "Willkie-for-President" clubs.

There was some national interest in the New Mexico election because of the fight between Senator Dennis Chavez and Representative John J. Dempsey, a strong New Dealer, for the Democratic nomination to the Senate seat held by Chavez. Senator Chavez has opposed the Administration on several occasions. In addition, he has been under constant fire because of allegations he padded the public payroll with relatives.—United Press.

President Goes to Bed

Hyde Park, Sept. 10.

Although President Roosevelt's secretaries were receiving reports from Maine last night on the state selections, the President retired without seeing the returns.—United Press.

Enemy Internees Arrive In Australia

Sydney, Sept. 10.

A large number of German and Italian internees from Great Britain has arrived in Australia.

When asked about the voyage, the officer commanding the escorting troops replied drily: "We have had our moments."

The guard of the internees are the first British troops in Australia since the outbreak of the war, and their public appearance has evoked the greatest enthusiasm.—Reuter.

Food Supplies Not Affected by Raids

London, Sept. 10.

People will get their sugar, eggs and bacon as usual, said Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, today.

Damage to food supplies during the week-end raids, he added, was in detail annoying but entirely unimportant. The main damage was to flour, animal feeding-stuff, meat and sugar, but in no case would rationing be affected.—Reuter.

Netherlands Police Commissioner Said Dismissed After Clash With Nazis

Incident Follows Fist Fight Resulting from Cyclist's Crash Into Marching Youths

The Hague, Sept. 10.

The Chief Commissioner of The Hague Netherlands police was dismissed yesterday following a clash Saturday between the Netherlands and German Hague police, in which, it was revealed yesterday, one Netherlander and one German were killed and several were seriously injured.

The German S.S. Brigade commander was ordered to investigate the incident, which was expected to have far reaching effects on the previous independence of the Netherlands police.

The incident developed when a cyclist collided with a marching column of 200 Netherlands boy and girl Nazis, resulting in a fist fight with the Netherlands S. A. men accompanying the marching Nazis. The police then interfered with arms.

German authorities have already considerably tightened up conditions in the Netherlands in view of the alleged continuance of espionage on behalf of Britain. The German court a few days ago dealt with a person operating a home-made radio transmitter. The president of the court stated that the British were undoubtedly obtaining information from the Netherlands a few hours after events.

German efforts to halt spying were seen further in orders forbidding anyone in the coastal districts to remain outdoors after 10 p.m. and banning kite flying throughout the country.

Temporarily, German girl telephone operators are now working Netherlands exchanges as "assistants," especially in obtaining connections for German military and civil authorities, but also, obviously, partly to check any espionage by telephone.—United Press.

Worker Imprisoned

Berlin, Sept. 10.

A German court in Utrecht sentenced a Dutch worker to one and one-half years imprisonment for having said that "the words of Queen Wilhelmina are to be respected more than what the German paper hanger says," the "Deutsche Zietung in Den Niederlanden," reported here yesterday.

The court declared that by insulting the Fuehrer, the Netherlander insulted the whole German people and "thus punishment was necessary."—United Press.

Successful Aerial Operations Carried Out in Italian Africa

Two Fires Started, Buildings Damaged in Massawa; British Patrol Penetrates Into Abyssinia

Cairo, Sept. 10.

"A BOMBER formation of the Royal Air Force bombed Massawa, in Eritrea, on September 8, all bombs falling in the target area," says a communique issued last night.

"Two fires were started and damage to buildings observed. Aircraft of the South African Air Force raided Mogadiscio, in Italian Somaliland, on September 7. They bombed a motor transport concentration and started a fire. One Caproni aircraft on the ground was destroyed and four others were damaged. The main motor transport park, which was attacked on August 28, was observed to be completely gutted. Enemy fighters were attacked and one was shot down.

"During an enemy raid on Malta on September 7, one enemy aircraft was shot down by our fighters and another seriously damaged."—Reuter.

Clash in Abyssinia

Nairobi, Sept. 10.

A British patrol penetrated 16 miles into Abyssinia in a district 18 miles east of Lake Rudolf, where a fort was found occupied by 40 Bandas (native troops), states a British communique.

The fort was a watch tower surrounded by loop-holed walls seven feet high.

Several casualties were inflicted on the enemy. The Bandas' return fire was inaccurate. The British patrol withdrew after a short engagement without loss, the communique concludes.—Reuter.

Two Italian Ships Sunk

London, Sept. 10.

British submarines operating in Mediterranean waters are adding considerably to the Italian High Command's difficulties in keeping its army in Libya supplied, according to an Admiralty communique.

The British submarine Osiris (1,475 tons, commanded by Lieut.-Commander J. Harvey) has sunk an Italian supplyship of about 3,000 tons, and the British submarine Rorqual (1,520 tons, commanded by Lieut.-Commander R. H. Dewhurst) yesterday attacked a convoy of two Italian supplyships escorted by one destroyer.

The Rorqual's torpedoes are said to have sunk both Italian supplyships.—Reuter.

Italians Bomb Mersa Matruh

Cairo, Sept. 10.

Italian aircraft yesterday again raided Mersa Matruh, causing some damage and casualties, according to a British communique, which adds, however, that an Italian attack against Bura was unsuccessful.

The communique adds that in Kenya, "one of our patrols entered Abyssinia and advanced to Gorai, where it engaged a strong force of Banda and inflicted casualties."—Reuter.

British Submarine Lost

London, Sept. 10.

The Admiralty announces that the submarine Phoenix is considerably overdue and must be considered lost.

The Phoenix had a displacement of 1,475 tons, and was formerly attached to the China Station.—Reuter.

*Heavy Toll of Nazi Planes By London Defenders

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south-east to repeat their attacks of "bloody Saturday" is described by Reuters' air war correspondent.

He saw fighters pounce on at least three enemy formations over the outskirts of London before they reached their objectives. A battle was fought five miles up. Furious bursts of machine-gun fire could be heard. The planes roared down in a deep dive, their guns barking, as the scene of the engagement shifted farther away.

Considerable forces of enemy aircraft again approached the London area Monday evening and were heavily engaged, preliminary reports showing that while a few penetrated north of the river, only minor damage was done there, states an Air Ministry communique.

Scattered bombs were dropped south of London, many of them in the outskirts, but again no serious damage appears to have been done. While full reports are not yet available, casualties are not expected to be heavy.

26 Nazis Down in Afternoon

Twenty-six German aircraft were destroyed in raids yesterday afternoon, according to preliminary reports, states another Air Ministry announcement.

Twenty-four were destroyed by fighters, two by ground fire. Thirteen British fighters are missing but three pilots are safe.

In Saturday's actions 103 enemy craft were destroyed, according to fuller reports now received—28 by anti-aircraft batteries and 75 by fighters.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a town in Kent yesterday, wrecking a number of houses. Several persons were killed.

Artillery Exchange

The Dover area was shelled yesterday evening and the enemy's fire was returned, the Air Ministry communique adds.

Many high explosive and incendiary bombs fell in a south-west London suburb during the first of yesterday evening's raids. Several fires were started but were brought under control efficiently by local A.R.P. and auxiliary fire services.

People rushing homewards in a west London district saw a German plane crash in flames. It came out of a bank of clouds almost directly over the river where a fighter pounced on it, firing a burst of machine-gun bullets at it from close quarters.

The German machine let its load of bombs as it raced across the sky, leaving a trial of smoke which turned to fire as it fell in the distance.

Soon afterwards a solitary bomber flying at great speed was seen to cross the Thames and a few minutes later four explosions were heard.

Midlands Attacked

Enemy planes were reported over north-east districts and the Midlands also.

In a sky fight over a south-east area yesterday afternoon eight enemy planes were brought down. Crowds of Londoners watching a battle, which seemed to be over the Houses of Parliament, and saw a big bomber —probably a four-engined machine-spiral to earth after being hit by a ground shell. A parachutist was seen descending.

Three enemy planes were believed to have been brought down in a fight over a south-west London suburb.

Two bombs which fell in one of London's quiet squares damaged a 200-year-old church where many fashionable weddings have taken place.

The blast cracked one end of the church from top to bottom and it is feared this end will have to be pulled down.

Theatres Closed

A number of London and suburban theatres has been closed until further notice.

Owing to pressure of work due to raids all police leave has been cancelled in the metropolitan area.

When two bombs hit a London museum the gallery was set afire and the roof fell in. The fire was controlled. It is understood no irreparable damage has been done. All valuable articles were removed some weeks ago.

The first raid warning was sounded in the London area at 4.09 (G.M.T.) yesterday afternoon.—Reuter.

Much Damage Reported

London, Sept. 10.

With water-mains spouting, tram car tracks torn up and glass cluttering the pavements, tired Londoners bravely went to work this morning through smoke begrimed and debris-littered streets.

Thousands of Londoners were forced to walk to work and with every step they took they muttered curses on the German airmen who, according to the Air Ministry, rained bombs at random over London without any pretense of hitting military objectives.

Everywhere there were scars which remained as mute evidence of the savagery of the German attacks during the night and early today. The raids were the most intensive of the war.

Fires were burning in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Guild Hall, while a large maternity hospital was the target for two terrible attacks which resulted in a number of casualties.

The Air Ministry announced that it was now ascertained that 52 German planes were shot down Sunday night and Monday morning.

The all-clear signal was sounded at 5.40 a.m., and thus was the second longest air raid of the war. It was the 48th air raid warning thus far.

Many water mains were smashed and fountains of water splashed on to the streets, washing jagged bits of glass and brick and cement debris toward choked gutters. Many areas were roped off, for unexploded bombs lay there.

Embankment Casualties

Two blocks from the United Press office there were two bodies. They were a man and woman who, in the words of a policeman, "would stand in the roadway." Across the street there was a deep bomb crater and the limbs of trees which had been shorn as if a hurricane had swept down the Embankment ballustrade, which was pitted with scars.

The body of a nurse, Miss Mortimer Thomas, 32-year-old staff member of the Central London Hospital, was extricated late on Monday.

Rescuers worked feverishly throughout the day to free her from tons of smashed masonry, but she died before they were completely successful.

She was still living as they cut through to the edge of the nurse's home where, 50 feet above street-level, she was imprisoned near a mangled bed. Oxyacetelyne apparatus was used and a doctor handed her food and administered morphine to ease her pain.

Bombs Dropped at Random

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security in a communique, said, "The enemy now has thrown off all pretense of confining himself to military targets. Bombs were scattered at random over London without distinction of objectives."

The communique emphasized that fires were started in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Guild Hall. The communique also charged the Germans with attacking a large maternity hospital twice and causing casualties. The Germans bombed the Poor Law Institution for Age and the London Country Council's housing estate, according to the communique.

A large number of workmen's cottages, especially in the East End, was heavily and repeatedly attacked, the communique added.

Big buildings in the heart of London were damaged by 500-pound German bomb blasts early today as Germany again intensified her air attacks on the British capital.

Civilians passing through streets were in danger from crashing buildings early today and many are feared to have been killed.

Numbers of persons were knocked off their feet by the concussion of bombs exploding nearby and many were buried under crumbling buildings.

One bomb hit an air raid shelter at 1.30 a.m. (9.30 a.m., Shanghai D.L.T.) and buried many persons. Air Raid Precaution workers are attempting to dig out the bodies.

At midnight (8 a.m., Shanghai D.L.T.) the city resounded to bursting bombs, anti-aircraft shells and the wail of ambulance and fire engine sirens.

The intensity of the attack was mounting steadily and indications pointed to another all night raid, exceeding in violence the German attacks of Saturday and Sunday nights.

Clusters of German high explosives were dropped on the central area of London, well known to millions of tourists. Pillars of acrid smoke rose from the heart of the city, obscuring the moon. Smoke and hot air handicapped relief workers and fire fighters.

Fierce Air Battles

The sky above the city was filled with fierce air battles and bursting anti-aircraft shells. On one occasion early today three German raiders were seen crashing in flames with smoke trailing out behind them. A fourth German plane was seen being blown to bits in mid-air by an anti-aircraft shell. Another German plane crashed into a patch of trees.

The teeming East End and the Thames docks were believed to be under another fierce attack early today. In some sections of the city debris blocked traffic.

Mr. Dan Campbell, United Press correspondent, dictating an account of the German night attack on London from an observation tower above the United Press building just off Fleet Street, said he had been knocked down by five terrific explosions nearby.

"I am dictating this while prostrate on a cement floor, expecting that any moment may be the end," he stated.

"Black columns of smoke can be seen in many directions. Some of the last bombs must have been 500-pounders.

"The Germans are pounding and re-pounding new targets and are re-opening old wounds."

Third Raid in Three Days

Germany launched the third attack in as many days against London late yesterday, dive-bombing some objectives and dropping "Molotov bread baskets" in the thickly populated sections of the city.

German planes sped over the heart of London above the crashing anti-aircraft gunfire which shook many buildings.

The Air Ministry reported last night that 350 German planes participated in Monday afternoon's attack on south-east England and London.

Successive waves of German bombers were said to have crossed the coast between North Foreland and Hastings.

The R.A.F. was said to have fought enemy planes "over the rolling woods of Sussex, across the hop fields of Kent, above the downs of Surrey and over the streets and houses of London."

British planes, the announcement said, "pursued the enemy back over the English Channel on the return journey. Many of the enemy, however, were driven back before reaching any objectives in the London area."

Stuka dive bombers, apparently operating in units of about 30 planes each with their own escort fighters, appeared over London just before the supper hour. The attack started slowly, but suddenly the raiders were reported over many points in the vast metropolitan area of the largest city in the world.

Simultaneous Attacks

United Press correspondents stationed in different sections of the city telephoned almost simultaneously that bombs were falling in the areas to which they were assigned. Reports indicated that no serious damage had resulted.

Following the first raid, another began at 8.38 p.m. (4.38 a.m. Shanghai D.L.T.), when anti-aircraft fire was heard in central London and a lone raider crossed the Thames. Four explosions were heard.

An official announcement revealed that the Prime Minister yesterday toured the bombed areas of eastern and south-east London Sunday night, while German bombers roared overhead and rained down indiscriminate death.

The German aerial *Blitzkrieg* caused possibly 600 deaths and over 2,000 wounded Saturday and Sunday, official statements indicated. An official communique congratulated the citizens on their fortitude in meeting "the blind savagery of the latest night attacks."—United Press.

Attack "Reaches Climax"

Berlin, Sept. 10.

German air attacks against London again "reached a climax" yesterday, according to press reports here last night.

The press threatened that London would suffer the same fate inflicted on the bomb devastated Polish capital, Warsaw, last September.

"It will only be a matter of weeks until the campaign is completely decided . . ." high military quarters declared. "It would not surprise us if the present Government were forced to resign in favour of a body of men willing to come to terms."—United Press.

British Casualty Lists Issued

Eight Officers and 427 Other Ranks Named in War Office Notice

London, Sept. 10.

The names of eight officers and 427 other ranks appear in the War Office casualty list, which includes a total of 117 killed and 255 wounded.

Lt.-Colonel G. H. Bull, of the Grenadier Guards, has died from wounds. Lt.-Colonel D. S. Crazer, of the Royal Armoured Corps (Hussars), is a prisoner of war.

The Air Ministry casualty list contains the names of 332 officers and men.

Among those previously reported missing, 27 are now prisoners. Of new names, 11 have been killed in action, 67 are missing, 72 have been killed and 53 wounded or injured on active service.—Reuter.

*R.A.F. Raids Berlin

(Continued from page 1)

way through a curtain of fire to reach their objectives.

The raid on Ostend began before 9 p.m. and continued until 4.30 yesterday morning. According to one of the pilots, British aircraft had to contend with rain, sleet, thunder and lightning. As bombers released their salvoes, bursts were observed in and about Leopold Basin, and a little later one observer saw a huge sheet of flame.

Strings of barges in docks were located by another squadron, and after bombs had burst in many parts of the target area a fire broke out.

Just before 10 p.m. another basin was hit, and over five hours later another attack on the same basin resulted in a fire.

One of the fires started in the Ostand docks was estimated to cover 10,000 square yards.

After another aircraft had bombed some vessels tied up to a quay, there was an explosion so violent that aircraft flying at 11,000 feet were flung about.

Success Over Boulogne

The first bombs fell in Boulogne harbour soon after five o'clock Sunday evening, when aircraft flew over the harbour and successfully bombed shipping.

Later in the evening a group of bombers, which evaded the balloon barrage and were greeted with varicoloured star shells, arrived over the town. One of them dropped a flare clearly illuminating the harbour, then one aircraft dropped bombs which hit the main outer harbour and some adjoining quays, while another scored three hits alongside the inner harbour.

One pilot could not locate his target owing to bad weather, and so returned to the English coast, checked his position afresh and set off again for France, this time successfully.

The Calais docks were also bombed at dawn yesterday.

There were several encounters with German fighters, the Air Ministry says. A Messerschmitt 109 pursued out to sea a bomber which had already dropped its bombs. The British machine flew down to sea level, and as the German closed in the rear gunner fired two quick bursts. The Messerschmitt broke away.—Reuter.

Artillery Duel Over Channel

Dover, Sept. 10.

Tons of steel peppered the French and British coasts last night as German and British long range guns fired salvo after salvo of shells in the first real and sustained trans-Channel artillery duel of the war.

Meanwhile British planes bombed German gun emplacements on the French coast in one of the most violent air attacks to date, but the guns still fired at 10-minute intervals.

Some of the shells landed in the Dover area, although casualties were slight. The shelling died down at 11 p.m.—United Press.

"Enemy aircraft attacked Haifa yesterday, but escaped before our fighters could intercept them.

"There was also a raid on Port Sudan yesterday. Our fighters intercepted the raiders, with indecisive results.

"Enemy aircraft again approached Suez on September 6, but were driven off by our fighters, without dropping bombs."—Reuter.

Imperial Princes Report to Throne

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

Matters under their respective jurisdiction were reported to the Throne this afternoon by Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Chief of the Naval General Staff, it was revealed this evening.—Domei.

THE proposal for the establishment of a law college in Suiyuan province has been approved by the Ministry of Education of the Chinese National Government at Chungking and the necessary preparations are now being made, says the "Chinese American Daily News." Meanwhile, the provincial authorities in Suiyuan are establishing a co-operative control department to promote rural co-operative societies. In this way farm credit loans will be made available to the people and the agricultural productivity of the province may be increased to meet wartime requirements, the report concludes.

Indo-China Said Ready to Resist

Admiral Decoux Reported Standing Firm Against Japanese Proposals

Chungking, Sept. 10.

An unimpeachable foreign source reports that, according to information direct from Indo-China, Admiral Decoux, Governor of the French colony, is standing firm in his negotiations with Japan and is preparing to resist a Japanese landing.

Vichy, however, apparently under German influence, is said to be exerting strong pressure on Admiral Decoux to accept the Japanese demands.—Reuter.

Counter Proposals Reported

Hongkong, Sept. 10.

Negotiations between the authorities in French Indo-China and Major-General Nishihara, head of the Japanese mission to Indo-China, are continuing, it is learned from a usually reliable source.

Admiral Decoux, Governor of French Indo-China, is stated to have submitted counter-proposals to Japanese demands for the passage of troops through Indo-China to the Chinese border. After which Gen. Nishihara is said to have forwarded the counter-proposals to Tokyo for instructions. It is understood that Admiral Decoux's counter-proposals seek to limit and to specify points where the Japanese will be permitted to land and the area in which they may conduct military operations and the points to be used as air bases.

Commenting upon these reports Chinese circles declare that they are confident that the Chinese military authorities have already completed careful preparations to deal with all such eventualities. They express the opinion, however, that if Indo-China agrees to Japanese landing in Indo-China, however limited the area of operations may technically be, it will gradually become impossible to restrict Japanese armed movements, with the result that all semblance of Indo-China's independence will be seriously threatened.—Reuter.

Talks to be Resumed

Hanoi, Sept. 10.

The Franco-Japanese talks here have been bogged down since Saturday morning, but they were expected to become normal again today.

The renewal of the talks, it was generally believed, depends on orders from Tokyo which would be guided by the effects in the Far East resulting from the German actions in Europe.—United Press.

Decoux Believed Yielding

Chungking, Sept. 10.

The latest reports on the Indo-China situation indicate that while French-Japanese negotiations are still continuing at Hanoi, Admiral Decoux, Governor-General of the French Colony, has already agreed to most of the Japanese demands, only one or two points of which are still under discussion. According to information reaching here, it is believed he will eventually give in, accepting the points which are still outstanding.—Reuter.

*Army Dominates New Rumanian Cabinet

(Continued from page 1)

of his aides while they were in prison two years ago.

Former Police Testify

Police formerly in the service of Colonel Morozov testified that he was in charge of the party which shot the Iron Guard leaders in prison, burying them in a ditch in the forest.

The Iron Guards swear that Colonel Morozov will not escape.

A decree was announced by radio here yesterday allowing the continued operation of only religious groups recognized by the state to the extent that their preachers and priests are paid by the state.

This list includes the Rumanian Orthodox Church, The Roman Catholic Church—a faction of the Rumanian Orthodox Church recognizing leadership in Rome—the German Lutheran Church in Transylvania, and the Hungarian Unitarian Church.

Churches Ordered Closed

The decree ordered the immediate closing of all "houses of prayer"—the Rumanians grant the title "church" only to those supported by the state—and the surrender of their property to the state to be used for the state church.

Further orders closing all Jewish "houses of prayer" added that synagogues would be allowed to remain open only by securing special individual permission from the Minister of Culture and Arts.

The Bucharest Radio announced that attempts to evade these instructions by holding secret meeting would be severely punished.—United Press.

Carol Bound for Portugal

Lugano, Switzerland, Sept. 10.

Bound for Portugal, Carol, dethroned King of Rumania, will leave for the Spanish border aboard the Royal Train with a part of his suite, it was reliably learned here today.

Circles close to the former King denied that he intended to sail for Argentina.—United Press.

FOURTEEN months ago the victor of Oran, Vice-Admiral Sir James Somerville, was examined by a medical board. They detected signs of chest trouble, and although he produced expert opinion on the other side, he was placed on the retired list, at the age of 57, on the ground of ill-health. He was then Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. Last December he returned to duty completely well again, and was soon in the thick of things. He played an important if inconspicuous part in the defence of Calais and the evacuation of Dunkirk, and all who listened to his broadcast accounts of those events, and of the Battle of Narvik, will remember how magnificently he rose to the occasion. Sir James has made a special study of signalling and of naval history. While studying the latter he discovered that the powers of the press-gang had never been cancelled. But they are no longer needed! His father, still hale and hearty at 90, is well known throughout Somerset as a magistrate churchman, and archaeologist. Nearly 70 years ago he was a prominent long-distance runner.

English Girl's Long Trek

26 Year Old Homeside Girl Has Hazardous Trip to Kweiyang

Chungking, Sept. 10.

After a hazardous journey by road and river, during which she was robbed by bandits and stopped by Japanese-organized Chinese troops, Miss Joan Stanniforth, 26-year-old English girl, has arrived at Kweiyang from Hongkong to become secretary to Dr. Robert Lim, head of the Chinese Red Cross. Despite a slight limp Miss Stanniforth, an attractive brunette, undertook the strenuous trek overland through fighting areas.

She left Hongkong on June 6 after working for three years as secretary to Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke. Travelling with a small party of foreigners she went first to Macao. In the group were Mr. G. Peck Young, American writer whose book entitled "Through China's Wall" recently appeared in the bookstalls, two Red Cross doctors travelling with Spanish passports who were returning from a vacation in Hongkong, an American Baptist missionary going to Wuchow, and six Chinese missionary girls whose knowledge of English was limited to that of hymns.

The party travelled in a small sampan to a village on the West River delta. The boat was stopped six times by bandits during the first night out. The robbers demanded sums varying from $15 to $500 under threat of detaining all passengers for ransom.

Valuables Taken

In addition, they robbed the group of all valuables. That night cost the travellers $1,500.

The following night the party was held by Japanese-trained Chinese troops for six hours. The leader of the troops waved a pistol in the faces of the travellers belligerently and said, using good English: "Please excuse all this, but I must do it." They were eventually released without bribes.

When using small canals and streams they could journey in day time, but the larger waterways were mined and patrolled by Japanese mosquito boats, necessitating night travel.

Leaving their sampan at a village on the West River delta, the group walked 60 miles to the West River, where they were conveyed by junks towed by steam-launches, upriver to Liuchow, in Kwangsi. Then an easy bus journey followed to Kweiyang.

Miss Stanniforth is a native of Surrey, England, and a graduate of the University of London.—Reuter.

Hongkong, Macao "Cholera Infected"

Canton, Sept. 10.

The Crown Colony of Hongkong and the Portuguese port of Macao have been designated "cholera-infected zones" by the Japanese authorities here, it was announced today.

The action was taken jointly by the Japanese army, navy and diplomatic officials here in view of the increasing number of cholera cases in both Hongkong and Macao. Because of the decision, the Japanese vessel Shirogane Maru is held up at the estuary of the Pearl River, while the Kaiju Maru and the Unyo Maru are off Macao.—Domei.

Rice Situation in Chungking Serious

Chungking, Sept. 10.

The rice problem here is becoming serious. All Chinese newspapers this morning carried leading articles commenting on the situation and urging the Government to take drastic measures against hoarders. Apparently rice merchants are at present hoarding rice for still higher prices.—Reuter.

British Announce Shipping Losses

Weekly Total High, But Still Below Average

London, Sept. 10.

Total mercantile losses owing to enemy action during the week ended September 1/2 amounted to 84,575 tons, according to a statement by the Admiralty.

This comprised 11 British ships of 56,020 tons, five Allied vessels of 15,038 tons and four neutral ships of 13,517 tons.

While this loss was in excess of the average weekly losses since the start of hostilities, it is below the average for each during the period of intensified activity, which began on May 27.

Some idea of the exaggerated claims made by Germany, the Admiralty statement continues, can be gained from the fact that they announced for the week under review that they had sunk 243,671 tons of shipping, which is nearly three times the actual losses.

The heavy losses for this week may be attributed to the ideal weather with good visibility which favoured submarine attacks.

"Our total mercantile losses for the first year of the war amounted to 1,539,196 tons, Allied losses during the year were 462,124 tons and neutral 769,213 tons. In spite of these losses, our mercantile shipping in commission is greater today than at the outbreak of the war."—Reuter.

British Flag Hoisted On U.S. Destroyers

First of Ships Handed Over Commissioned

Eastern Canadian Port, Sept. 10.

The first actual transfer of United States destroyers to Great Britain took place here yesterday, when British sailors marched on board several of the American warships which have hitherto reached Canada after American sailors had hauled down the United States flag.

British Union Jacks were then hoisted in the bows, White Ensigns in the sterns, and Captains' pennants on the main-masts—indications that the destroyers were actually in commission with the Royal Navy.—Reuter.

Chinese Woman Falls To Death

A Chinese woman aged about 30 and with bound feet fell from the Sincere Roof Garden in Nanking Road at about 6.30 p.m. yesterday and crashed in a street near Tientsin Road. In addition to broken limbs she suffered concussion, so seriously that she succumbed while being taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital in an ambulance. At a late hour she had not yet been identified and since no arrests were made in connection with the tragedy it was believed by Chinese circles that it was a case of suicide.

American Lady Robbed

A foreign lady was victimized by two robbers, one of whom was armed wih a pistol yesterday shortly afternoon in Lucerne Road within the Bubbling Well district. She was robbed of her American passport the number of which was unknown and some other personal belongings, the value of which could not be officially ascertained. At about 8.45 p.m. another armed robbery was staged in a Chinese residence at House No. 26, Lane 759 Tiendong Road. Four men, two armed, broke into the house and after applying the usual methods of intimidation they stole $800 and fled.

Naval Planes Bomb Hunan Towns

Fighting Reported 45 Miles from Hankow; Chinese Destroy Mines

At A Japanese Naval Air Base, Sept. 10.

A Chungking munition depot at Chengki, in western Hunan, and military establishments at a point 10 kilometres south-east of Chengki were severely bombed by Japanese naval aeroplanes yesterday, the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet announced last night.

Japanese raiders also visited Shenchow and Luki, western Hunan towns, yesterday and rained missiles on military establishments there, the announcement said, adding that fires were started at more than ten different places within these towns.

Warehouses at Hengyang and Hengshan in central Hunan were bombed and destroyed by Japanese naval flying squadrons yesterday, it was also announced.—Domei.

Marines Landed

At a Japanese Base in Central China, Sept. 10.

Joining hands in an effort to smash Chinese remnants operating in eastern Hupeh, upriver from Hankow, Japanese bluejackets were landed in the vicinity of the Yentsewo Canal in order to cooperate with Army forces stationed at Sintankow, 45 miles upriver from Hankow, it was announced today in a communique issued by the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet.

Japanese naval aircraft, the communique also revealed, are carrying out reconnaissance and bombing activities against forces in the Anking area and along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

Last Friday, it was recalled in the communique, Japanese naval aircraft raided and heavily damaged trucks and other transportation facilities at Hsianghsien and Kiangshan along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. Yesterday, transportation facilities at Yingtan and Kienchang, on the railway line were destroyed, the announcement said.—Domei.

Mines Destroyed

Chungking, Sept. 10.

According to late reports, the Eighth Route Army, during their operations in North China, (reported on page 8) completely destroyed the Tsingshing coal-mines, valued before the war at approximately $30,000,000.

The pits were all flooded and the stocks of coal extracted set on fire.

These mines are among the most important in North China, covering an area of about 150 square miles. Production amounted to 6,000 tons of coal per day.—Havas.

Red Demonstration Dispersed in Havana

Communists Attempt to Silence Radió Speaker

Havana, Sept. 10.

The local police today dispersed 25 yelling, jeering Communist demonstrators in front of the City Hall after the group had forced the interruption of an anti-Communist radio speech by Senor Emilio Nunez Portuondo, Minister to Peru and a Representative-elect of the Government.

Senor Portuondo was addressing a small historical society inside the building. His speech, broadcast throughout the island, bitterly attacked the Communist party. He asked for the party's suppression and for a campaign against all subversive activities.

The Communist group began a noisy demonstration shortly after the beginning of the speech, and cut the radio wire before the arrival of the police.

One of the men, believed to be the ring-leader, was detained. The speech continued after a 10-minute interval. —United Press.

Approch to U.S. on Frozen Credits Seen

Vichy Ambassador Thought Likely to Open Talks

Washington, Sept. 10.

M. Henri Haye, new French Ambassador to the United States, arrived here today by plane from New York to take up his new post and, informed circles believed, to approach President Roosevelt on French credits in this country frozen after the fall of France.

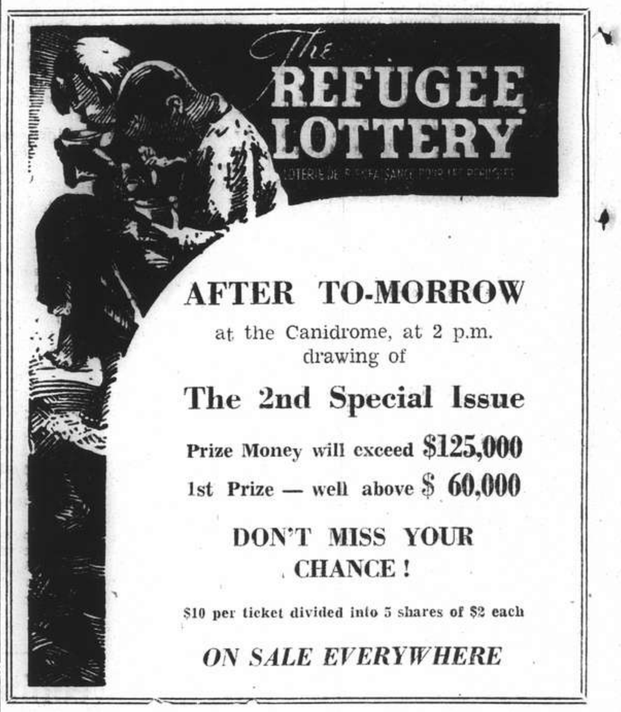
M. Haye stated on his arrival here that he planned to discuss with United States authorities several important matters involving the American and French Governments. It was speculated that the credits issue was one of these questions.

M. Haye was expected to confer with the President after presenting his credentials to the State Department.—United Press.

Vice-Admiral Tsuda Arrives in Hainan

Hoikow, Hainan Island, Sept. 10.

Vice-Admiral Shizue Tsuda, Director of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, arrived here last Saturday by plane from Taihoku and has since made a detailed inspection trip of the Island. Vice-Admiral Tsuda left at 9.30 this morning for Canton by plane.—Domei.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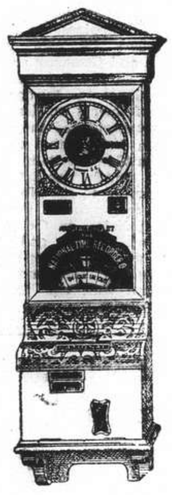

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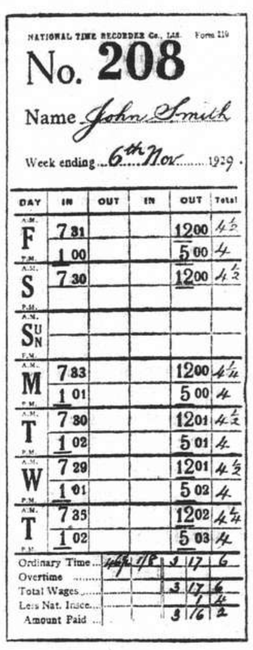
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* * *

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Chinese Rice Body Hold Conference

Local Stocks of Rice Suffice for Next Two Months, Merchants Told

The consumption of rice in Shanghai is about 10,000 zars daily, it was learned from an authoritative source, which disclosed yesterday that local stocks of the cereal would suffice for the next two months, while accumulated stocks in Pootung would ensure the rice supply beyond that period.

The concern felt in local Chinese circles over the recent increase in the price of rice resulted in a meeting being called yesterday afternoon of the Chinese rice price investigation committee composed of members of the rice guild. The conference was held on the second floor of the Miscellaneous Cereals Exchange Market Building, 15 Avenue Edward VII. The committee from time to time settles the price of rice for the rice market. Their settlement is based on what they generally consider to be a fair price for the cereal after a thorough investigation into the local rice situation.

It was learned that the committee will exert its efforts to bring about an improvement in rice prices with the collaboration of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council.

No Shortage Feared

An authoritative source stated yesterday afternoon that local rice stocks did not justify any apprehension regarding a possible shortage of the cereal in the near future. Stocks in the International Settlement and French Concession yesterday were 532,000 zars, of which approximately 21,000 zars were said to be *kan mee* or domestic rice, and 511,000 zars Saigon rice.

On Monday 3,000 bags of foreign imported rice arrived in Shanghai. The price of rice yesterday morning was $67 to $74 per zar of *kan mee* and $58.50 to 61.50 for Saigon rice, according to prices prevailing in the rice market.

Rice officials of the Shanghai Municipal Council and French Municipal Council have been awaiting further news from Mayor Fu Siao-en regarding the date for the next meeting of the joint rice committee of the three areas here, which he was responsible for organizing and which held its first conference in the Kiangwan civic centre on Tuesday, July 16, which was attended by representatives of both councils and the mayor.

It was decided at the meeting to appoint a committee to advise the several administrative authorities here in order, so far as possible, to alleviate the rice and flour situation here.

On July 20, Mayor Fu was officially notified that the nominees of the Municipal Council were Sir Robert Calder Marshall and Messrs. W. Mellor and T. Beesley of the Council's secretariat.

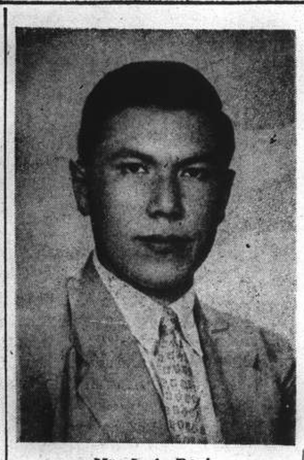
Chinese Charged with Theft of Cheque

Signature of Partner in Firm Forged

Two Chinese clerks, until recently employed by K. M. Cumming & Co., stock brokers in Central Road, were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday on a writ of detention being accused of having forged a cheque for $16,900. The accused clerks, Sun Ying-yen and Nyi Wei-chuan, were alleged to have stolen a Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation cheque from their employer's desk and forged the signature of a Chinese partner of the company.

They were further alleged to have attempted to cash the money with the British bank and then to deposit the cash thus obtained with a Chinese institution, but before they could commit the crime the police were notified.

Prison terms ranging between four and 26 months were meted out by the same court to five foreign refugees charged with having passed six counterfeit $5 notes and issuing false Japanese landing permits. All five were arrested primarily for having fraudulently obtained money from other central European emigrés by promising to obtain Japanese permits.



Mr. J. A. Davis

Off to Join the British Forces

Local Boy Writes First Letter to Parents from First Port of Call

The first port of call, Hongkong, on the trip home to join the British forces has been reached by one of the first volunteer contingents which left Shanghai on August 26. Mr. John A. Davis, a local boy and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Davis, has written his first letter to his parents here from the British colony. The missive is replete with novel experiences of the trip south and describes the war-time precautions prevailing on a British vessel. Young Davis was formerly a lance-corporal in "B" Company of the S.V.C. and has taken a keen interest in volunteer sporting activities in Shanghai. Extracts from the letter follows:

"We are now approaching Hongkong, after having had a very pleasant voyage, although the ship has been rolling for the last twelve hours. We are travelling second class, and the food is excellent and plentiful. By the way, this is not a transport but a passenger ship, and we are free to do as we please, with nobody in charge of us. We get P. T. every morning.

Treated Like Lords

"I am in excellent health, although suffering from sunburn. We have a "put-up" swimming pool on board. The bunch of men I am with are very nice, and the people on board treat us like lords. After this sort of life we shall find it hard in the army!

"At night we are completely blacked out, and you know what that entails—no smoking on deck, all portholes clamped down and covered over, doors covered with thick blankets, with partitions outside, etc., etc. We zigzag day and night. All in all it is a novel experience. There are look-outs posted at night at the bow of the ship."

Hangchow Train Blown Up by Mine

Locomotive, Six Coaches Reported Destroyed

A Shanghai-bound train from Hangchow struck a land mine between Wangtien and Shenshih on Sunday morning and the locomotive and six coaches of the train were destroyed by the ensuing explosion, states the "Sin Wan Pao." A section of the track measuring about 20 feet in length is said to have been destroyed also, but no casualties are mentioned in the report.

It was the first passenger train destined for Shanghai. The mine is stated to have been buried there by guerillas on the previous night. After the explosion, Japanese troops from Hangchow and Kashing were sent to the place to investigate, it is stated, but no results were obtained.

Reports from Kinhwa, wartime capital of Chekiang, reveal that Japanese 'planes have kept up their activities in east Chekiang, bombing a number of districts. On Monday morning 10 bombs were dropped in a village near the provincial capital, but five of the missiles did not explode. No details of damage caused are mentioned. Japanese 'planes also flew to Chuchi, dropping 13 bombs causing slight damage, it is stated.

FUNERAL

Rt. Rev. Bishop Tsae-seng Sing, D.D.

The Holy Trinity Cathedral was filled to capacity yesterday afternoon when funeral services were held for the late Bishop Tsae-Seng Sing, D.D. Preceding the main service, a private family service was held at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors by the Reverend T. S. Chow, of Hangchow. At the Cathedral the service was presided over by Bishop John Curtis, of the Chekiang Diocese assisted by Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, President of St. John's University, Rev. Y. Y. Yao, pastor of St. Paul's Church, and Rev. E. S. Yu, pastor of St. Peter's Church. Among the several other clergyman present clad in their vestments were Dean A.C.S. Trivett, Rev. E. J. Ottewell, Rev. M. H. Throop, Rev. T. Y. Tai, Rev. T. Y. Zee, Rev. Y. Y. Chen, Rev. Y. H. Chen, Rev. S. P. Wei, Rev. Chu Li, Rev. S. Y. Kwei and others. The ushers were Messrs. J. H. Pott, P. B. Sullivan, E. N. Tucker, D. Roberts, D. C. Jui, K. F. Chang, C. K. Woo and O. Z. Li. At the conclusion of the service the casket, upon which rested a beautiful cross of flowers from the deceased's son, was carried to the motor hearse by eight eldest sons of Bishop Sing's families. The cortege, led by police escort, proceeded to the Hungjao Road Cemetery where interment took place. The committal was said by Bishop Curtis. The chief mourners were the deceased's widow, his son, Wm. Z. L. Sung, and two daughters, Mrs. J. S. Wong and Mrs. Y. L. Tsang. floral tributes were received from:—

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Yao; Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Yang; Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Mo; Mr. and Mrs. K. Z. Loh; Mrs. Y. C. Han; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Oung; T. P. Wu; T. C. Loh; L. Y. Chao; A. D. Zi; Mr. and Mrs. Y. T. Chen; Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Sze; C.N.A.P.; Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Chao; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sun; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cheng; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ying; Mr. and Mrs. Y. T. Li; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fan; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cheng; Mr. and Mrs. Z. P. Chien; Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Tsang; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chen; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ling; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Chin; Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Wang; Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Van; Mr. and Mrs. C. Miu; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Nying; Associated Christian Colleges; Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Chen; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Chen; Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Lee; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Lee; Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Woo; Van Wang Doo Club; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Vong; Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Lee; Dr. and Mrs. R. J. McMullen; Bishop John Curtis; Chekiang Diocese; Mr. and Mrs. Z. U. Kwok; Miss M. Ouei; Mr. and Mrs. Z. K. Sze; Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Zia; Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Nyi; Mr. and Mrs. John Wai; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Chu; St. Mary's Hall; Miss P. C. Yuan; T. W. Chang; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wei; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Wei; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Li; Officers and Brethren of Amity Lodge; Mr. and Mrs. P. Chu; Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Kwan; Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Yang; Chung Yu Tai Building Contractor; Yah Huan Construction Co.; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wu; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wei; Mr. and Mrs. Y. L. Han; Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Wu; Miss Mary Ting; Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Nyi; St. John's Y.M.C.A.; D. C. Jui; Mr. and Mrs. H.C . Chen; C. H. Shen; T. H. Kuo; Z. S. Wang; Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott; Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Mao; Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Chen; H. Y. Sung; H. H. Sung; H. C. Sung; Soochow Academy; Rev. and Mrs. H. N. Tai; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Yu; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hsu; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lin; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wang; China Christian Association; Rotary Club of Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Liang; Miss Rosita Doo; P. H. Doo; Micky Hsieh; Logan Loh; K. Z. Lu; Union Basket Team; C. M. Hu; C. C. Hu; C. T. Hu; C. D. Hu; Y. M. Low; Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Yung; Dr. and Mrs. T. K. M. Siao; Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Wang; Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Chao; Mr. and Mrs. Y. C. Zung; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Chao; Dr. and Mrs. Y. T. Chu; Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Dzung; Mr. and Mrs. Y. S. Chin; Mr. and Mrs. Y. H. Chen; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Wang; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Liu; T. T. Chen; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wang; Mrs. T. H. Zia; Rev. and Mrs. Y. K. Ling; Mr. and Mrs. Paul K. P. Wang; C. H. Woo; S. H. Woo; Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Lee; T. N. Lieu; Andrew Young; Soochow University; Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Wei; Mr. and Mrs. Cornev Nvieh; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Chao; Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Yuan; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Tang; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chow; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chu; Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Li; Shanghai Y's Men's Club; Mr. and Mrs. James Pott; Mr. and Mrs. Z. K. Mo; Mr. F. Cordt; Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Koo; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tao; Mr. and Mrs. P. Zao; Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Lieu; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Lieu; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lee; Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Zi; St. John's Alumni Association, Shanghai Branch; St. John's University Class of 1919; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chang; Mr. and Mrs. Y. Y. Zee; Mr. and Mrs. Y. C. Yui; Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Wang; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wang; Y.W.C.A.; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Norton; Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Ku; H. H. Ku; H. T. Ku; Mr. and Mrs. Y. F. Hui; Mr. S. K. Li; Miss B. Chen; Mr. S. T. Baung; Mr. David Tseu; Mr. P. D. Cheng; T. P. Cheng; Mr. and Mrs. Y. K. Tsai; Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Wei; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

B Sector Question Still Unsolved

Americans Said Resolved To Take Over

Will the American Marines in Shanghai take over the "B" sector or the central section of the Settlement some time after September 25? Reports published by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai speculate on the question, asserting that American authorities are determined to take over the new garrison duties despite Japanese opposition. The determination will be carried out as soon as an understanding has been reached locally. Quoting reliable observers, the reports further state that if the American Marines take over the sector vacated by the British forces, it will be done after September 25.

The Shing Sheng News Agency states that the Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, Admiral Hart, is expected to return to Shanghai from north China sometime within this week in the flagship, the Augusta. Japanese gendarmes are said to be diligently carrying out their duties in "D" sector alotted to them at the recent military defence conference, although officially they have not yet taken over the area. On Monday afternoon, it is stated, several Japanese gendarmes were seen searching pedestrians in Great Western Road near Edinburgh Road.

U.S. Court Upholds Debt Contracted in Germany

Mr. T. Hull was ordered by Judge N. E. Lurton in the U.S. Court yesterday to pay U.S. $80 and costs to Mr. Paul Metz, a German refugee, as part of a debt contracted in Germany. It was stated in court that the plaintiff had given Mr. Hull a certain sum of Reichs marks to convert into American currency, as private individuals in Germany are not permitted to make transactions of this nature. Defendant had made some purchases for him out of this money, which, however, it was alleged had not accounted for the whole sum of $100, but only for $20. The balance was now claimed. Mr. H. G. Rodger represented the plaintiff, and Mr. P. F. Kops the defendant.

Yen Racket Blooms In Shanghai

No Fine, Confiscation Able to Stop It; Scores Pay for Ignorance

The inauguration of a Japanese-sponsored bus service in the area north of the Soochow Creek some two years ago, employing inexperienced drivers, brought many calamities to Shanghai apart from the almost daily accidents, often followed by injuries to people.

The chief of these calamities is the sale of Japanese military notes by Chinese in the vicinity of every bus stop, and all along the Bund, from Nanking Road to the Garden Bridge. The sale of these notes has been undertaken by hundreds of enterprising Chinese, both male and female, from youngsters of ten to old women of sixty.

The refusal of the Central China Omnibus Company, the concern operating the buses north of the creek, to accept Chinese national currency at the fixed rate of exchange, has afforded these moneysharks a golden opportunity to cash in at the expense of their ignorant countrymen, and the laziness of some foreigners, who prefer to overpay rather than change the money at the licensed exchange shops.

The bus company accepts Chinese notes at a rate of $2 for a yen, whereas the present exchange is only $1.30. With this difference in their minds, money-peddlers do flourishing business by selling a yen for $1.50.

Scores of these money-changers are being daily detained by the police, but neither the fine imposed upon them nor the confiscation of their money has cooled their ardour to earn some easy money, and they are in the streets, doing the same business, a few minutes after their release.

S.M.C. Officials Assume New Post September 15

Coincident with the impending departure for Malaya before joining the British forces at home of Mr. T. W. Cubb, deputy secretary of the Municipal Council, it was learned yesterday afternoon that his resignation from the Council would be effective from Saturday, September 14.

It was also learned that Messrs. E. T. Nash and J. W. Allan, who have been appointed acting deputy secretaries of the Council, would assume their new posts from September 15.

The appointment of two acting deputy secretaries, it was announced recently, was necessitated by the addition of work resulting from staff reductions.

Mr. George Gibson, who is to represent the T.U.C. in the movement for transferring children to the Dominions, is one of the most popular members of the General Council. Standing 6ft. 3in., and broad in proportion, he served with the R.G.A. during the last war and won a commission. He was one of the victims of gas, and has no love for the Germans.

More Than $3,000 Taken In Minor Crimes

Hold-up, Armed Robberies Reported in the Morning

A novel way of holding-up bank messengers was demonstrated by three criminals yesterday morning when the victim was spirited away in a car, taken to East Yuhang Road, robbed of $3,000 and allowed to go. The hold-up occurred at 6.15 a.m. yesterday when a Chinese messenger of Chiang Sung Native Bank of Pengpu, connected with the Chiang Kong Native Bank at 511 Szechuen Road of Shanghai, was carrying the $3,000 to a Chinese bank. While walking in Szechuen Road, the man was stopped by three bandits, two of them armed, who pushed him into the car and drove to East Yuhang Road. There the criminals took the money and threw the victim out of the car. No arrests have been made and the bandits, who spoke Shanghai dialect, are still at large.

The next crime reported to the police in the morning came from a Chinese watch shop at 104 Yates Road. At 8.10 a.m., four Chinese armed with a pistol, entered the shop and intimidated the occupants. They then took 28 watches, valued by the owner at $744, and left the premises.

The same gang was believed to be responsible for an attempted armed robbery less than an hour later when a Chinese dwelling at 392/101 Avenue Foch was visited by four bandits, also armed with one pistol at 9 a.m. Disappointment met the robbers here, however, for the occupants, seeing the pistol, closed all the doors. Their entrance barred the four men went away without taking anything.

The last crime of the morning took place at 11 a.m. and this time the bandits chose a Chinese boarding-house at 121 Hwa Kee Avenue in Bubbling Well Road. Two armed men entered room 9 of the establishment and left the place after taking three wrist watches and money, the total loss amounting to about $700.

Chinese Bank Deposits Show Increase

The cash reserve of the Chinese government banks has been increased by $100,000,000 as a result of the carrying out the regulations governing the management of commercial banks recently enforced by Chungking, states the "Shun Pao." The enormous sum of money thus received by the Government institutions is a sort of guarantee fund against large sums of money deposited with the various banks.

This increase of the reserve fund will enable the Government banks to be in a much better position to control the currency. The exchange rate of Chinese currency is thus made more stabilized and it should give a lesson to those who have been buying foreign bank-notes. The report asserts that those Chinese who kept British bank notes have suffered considerably as a result of the recent rulings from London restricting circulation of the notes in other countries to prevent them from being made use of by the Nazis.

OBITUARY

Mr. Leonard Arthur Lyall

It will be with regret that Shanghailanders will read of the death in London of Mr. Leonard Arthus Lyall at the age of 73, as he formed a link with the past of the city, having been in China for forty years in the service of the Chinese Government. He was a member of the Chinese Customs Service from the age of 19, steadily working his way up until in 1913 he was made a Commissioner of Customs. He worked under Sir Robert Hart in Peking shortly after his arrival in this country.

After coming to China in 1886 he immediately went to Peking to master the language, and was soon recognized as an expert Mandarin linguist. He served successively at Wuhu, Swatow, Takow (Formosa) Foochow, Shanghai, Hangchow, Shasi, Dairen and Szemao. At the time of the 1911 Revolution he went to Peking as Assistant Chinese Secretary, and was promoted to the post of Chinese Secretary two years later.

Mr. Lyall represented the Chinese customs at the Tariff Revision Conferences in 1919 and 1921, having been made a Commissioner in 1913. At the 1921 Conference he was Vice-President of the Chinese Commission, being appointed by Presidential Mandate. He was a member of the Civil Rank, 4th. Class under the Manchu regime, and held several decorations bestowed by the Republican Government.

Mr. Lyall's ability as a translator was proved by his English text of the "Lun Yu" or "Sayings of Confucius." At the time of leaving Shanghai he was engaged on a translation of the "Chung Yun," in collaboration with a Chinese scholar.

He resigned from the Customs service in July, 1927, and took up a post as Assessor to the Opium Commission under the League of Nations, which was offered him owing to his knowledge of the Far Eastern situation.

Armed Robbers given Severe Sentences

Prison term sentences ranging between seven months and six years were meted out yesterday by the First Special District Court to seven men convicted of a number of armed robberies committed in the Settlement. Five of the men were trapped in Penang Road near Soochow Road last month by a police party and through their confession two other men were arrested at 584 Haiphong Road where two pistols were seized.

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at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
To-morrow two Shows only at 2.30, 5.30 p.m.
WALT DISNEY'S
Pinocchio
AT POPULAR PRICES! Mat. 70c., $1, $1.40 Eve. 80c., $1.10, $1.50

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EXQUISITE CUISINE IN ANY STYLE
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They're Sing-sational!
Bing CROSBY GLORIA JEAN in If I Had My Way
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WHOSE LOVE WILL BE FOREVER IN HER HEART?
Three of Hollywood's most thrilling stars in the most dramatic situation ever to flame from the pages of a heart-pounding novel.... a devoted father and his wastrel son, fighting for this beautiful woman's love.
Howard Spring's Best-Selling Novel Praised by more than a million readers. 1939's most important novel becomes 1940's most important screen drama.
Edward Small presents
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SOPHIE STEWART · BRUCE LESTER
Directed by Charles Vidor Released thru United Artists

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TO-DAY ONLY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Triple Trouble From The Tropics!
CAGNEY goes native... SHERIDAN goes after him... O'BRIEN goes haywire!
"TORRID ZONE"
Warmly recommended by WARNER BROS.
ANDY DEVINE · HELEN VINSON · Jerome Cowan · George Tobias
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ALSO: "JERRY LIVINGSTON and HIS TALK OF THE TOWN MUSIC"
OPENS TO-MORROW!
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S Production of
LILLIAN RUSSELL
ALICE FAYE · DON AMECHE · HENRY FONDA
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Directed by Irving Cummings
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A 20th Century-Fox Picture
The greatest entertainment triumph ... of the producer who has given you such pictures as "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "In Old Chicago," "Jesse James," "The Rains Came," "The Grapes of Wrath"!
The life and loves of the woman whose beauty had the world and its famous men at her feet!
Songs old and new!
BOOKING NOW OPEN!
Downtown Booking at SAM LAZARO BROTHERS!
Booking at The Theatre from 8.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.

CATHAY TELEPHONE 73757
TO-DAY ONLY! at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
FICTION'S MIGHTY MAN OF MYSTERY..
He keeps a date with death.. for a girl he has just met!
THE SAINT TAKES OVER
GEORGE SANDERS · WENDY BARRIE
Jonathan Hale · Paul Guilfoyle · Morgan Conway
RKO RADIO Picture
Produced by HOWARD BENEDICT. Directed by JACK HIVELY. Featuring "The Saint", created by LESLIE CHARTERIS Screen play by Lynn Root and Frank Fenton.
ADDED ATTRACTIONS:
"TAIN'T LEGAL" —Comedy— | "AIR ARMY" —Reelisms— | "COURT FAVORITES" —Sportscope—
$1.20, $1.70, $2.30 $1.20, $1.80, $2.50, $3.20
OPENS TO-MORROW!
TOGETHER they made 'Wuthering Heights' last year's most poignant romance!
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Together THEY BRING TO THE SCREEN THE YEAR'S MOST MOVING Love STORY!
MERLE OBERON · GEORGE BRENT
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OPENS TO-DAY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
They're TAPPING Out The TOPPER of all TUNEFILMS!
Fred ASTAIRE Eleanor POWELL in "BROADWAY MELODY OF 1940"
with George MURPHY · Frank MORGAN · Ian HUNTER
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COLE PORTER'S Song Hits
"Begin the Beguine" "I Concentrate On You" "Please Don't Monkey with Broadway" "I Happen To Be In Love" "Between You and Me" "I've Got My Eyes On You"
Screen Play by LEON GORDON and GEORGE OPPENHEIMER · Lyrics and Music by Cole Porter
Directed by NORMAN TAUROG · A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE · Produced by JACK CUMMINGS
ADDED ATTRACTION: "OLD SOUTH"—Miniature
90 cts., $1.20, $1.60 $1, $1.30, $1.60, $2.

THE SPORTS PAGE

Bobby Riggs Defeated In Sensational Final

Major Tennis Upset as McNeill Wins Singles Title; Alice Marble Easily Overpowers Helen Jacobs

Forest Hills, L.I., Sept. 10.

DONALD McNeill defeated Bobby Riggs, America's No. 1 tennis player and defending titleholder, here yesterday to win the men's national open singles tennis championship.

Miss Alice Marble meanwhile won the American women's singles crown for the third successive year by easily overpowering Miss Helen Jacobs.

McNeill upset all predictions by defeating Riggs in five sets. Riggs took the first two sets 4-6 and 6-8, but dropped the next three and the nation's highest tennis crown with them.

Hopelessly outplayed and outsmarted in the first two sets, McNeill thrilled 10,000 spectators with one of the most stirring finishes ever seen here.

After coming to the brink of defeat within a few minutes after the beginning of the sensational 2¼ hour match, McNeill came back to take three straight sets, 6-3, 6-5, 6-3.

Alice Marble's Quick Win

Miss Marble's victory over Miss Jacobs was the 28th consecutive tournament play victory for America's No. 1 woman tennis ace.

The match lasted only forty minutes with Miss Marble winning in straight sets. Miss Jacobs was not able to challenge the winner at any time.

Miss Marble took the first set in quick order at 6-2 and twenty minutes later had won the final set and the title at 6-3.

McNeill reached the finals on Sunday by defeating Jack Kramer by 6-1, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3. Riggs became a finalist by turning back Joe Hunt after a bitter five set match which almost proved disastrous for the defending titleholder. The score was 4-6, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Marble eliminated Miss Valerie Scott in one semi-final by 6-3, 6-3, while Miss Jacobs beat Miss Mary Hardwick by 2-6, 6-1, 6-4.—United Press.

Fine Performances In Colony Racing

Raymond Pih Heads List Of Riders for First Half Of Season

In looking over the results of the first half of the current racing season, many fine riding performances have been returned by some of our local jockeys, several instances of which I mention below, states "Early Bird," writing in the "South China Morning Post."

Raymond Pih, who heads the list for most successful jockeys with 19 wins, 13 seconds and six thirds, thoroughly deserves the honour, for he has, by dint of hard riding and a close study of his widely different mounts, been able to accomplish a task which has by no means been an easy one.

Donald Black, who finished second with 19 wins, nine seconds and 13 thirds has also done exceedingly well for outside one win at Fanling, all Mr. Black's success took place at Happy Valley.

L. B. Chao with 16 wins, 17 seconds and 11 thirds, was responsible for many surprise wins which benefitted his many backers considerably.

There is no denying the fact that Raymond Pih is in great form this season and his success cannot be attributed to his having secured the best mounts, for many of the ponies he rode were well down the scale for big bets. His first win of the season, on Far View, was as expected, followed by another win on Far View in the Rooty Hill Derby. Two more winning rides on Burford, which was a hot pot on each occasion, primed him for his very best performance of the season when he rode Courting Eve to a two lengths win in the Adelaide Handicap, over a mile, in drizzling rain and on a slippery track.

Last Race of Season

In the last race of the season, when Donald Black had the mount on Eve of Reason, he showed a host of turf followers that he has his head screwed on right when he dismounted from his pony, which would otherwise have had to wait a matter of 27 minutes with 168 pounds on its back while Tubby Wood did a rodeo exhibition on National Pride, which ran away at the starting gate and covered a couple of extra miles before the race.

Peter Wei, with 16 winning rides, proved that he is a rider of ability, and the fact that in all his wins he was only favourite on four occasions would make it appear that he had far from an armchair ride on all his mounts. The wins he had on Lancashire Chips, Smiling Time, Guinness Time, Talkative and Fei Ying were exceptionally good and will no doubt gain him many friends when racing resumes.

Angle Deception

His Australian Ponies' Champions win on Far View was a nice piece of work and honours were all on the side of the rider. Quite a number of local fans seem to think he was a little bit lucky on Burford when this pony dead-heated with Confusion Bay, for many were included to the belief that Confusion Bay had won. I was quite content to leave the decision to Mr. Tester, the judge for this gentleman makes very few mistakes and one is apt to be deceived by the angle from which the race is viewed. Raymond Pih's first win of the season at Macao was a good piece of head work, for he took an early advantage on Dick Turpin, which dwell on the mark, and won a five furlong race on Tarzan by many lengths. At the last three meetings at Macao Raymond Pih rode no less than eight winners!

There's no more popular jockey in Hongkong than Donald Black and, the fact that our local plungers have a saying when they lose their dough, that "backing Black will get it back" shows to what extent they are prepared to follow him. With only one ride out of Hongkong to help gather in his points, Donald Black did very well to register 19 wins for the season.

The magnificent display he gave on Eve of Harves to beat Craigavad and, O'Lan in the Whitsun Plate over a mile-and-a-quarter, was his best performance of the season, although a head win on Emergency Call, in a "D" Class sprint race was undoubtedly the harder race of the two.

Ability of Chao

L. B. Chao showed ready ability to grasp the situation in most of his winning rides, especially when he came to light on Clember, in the Griffins Consolation Stakes, and beat quite a number of good ponies by four lengths. Two other good wins were on Jober and Johnber from the same stable. Probably his best win of the season was on Advancing Time, in a second division mile-and-a-quarter run, which was won by many lengths.

Two other riders, Charlie Encarnacao and Victor Needa, who figure amongst the ranks of the big guns, have not done so well up to the present as both have been absent on occasions at the Valley.

Daffie Davis is a good horseman in addition to being a good jockey, and I know this rider would rather ride a winner from his own stable than half-a-dozen belonging to another owner. I like the way he handled Sapper when the latter licked Far View by a length in a race for ponies of every season. Daffie had many successes on Many Thanks which was a big headache to his owner for quite a long time until Daffie knocked all the dingo out of him.

Benny Proulx who is our lightning barrier artist did rather well considering the class of the most of his mounts, and the fact that he has 18 places to his credit shows that he manages to keep his mounts in the race.

S. C. Liang, B. L. Tao, W. G. Poy, S. W. Pan, and H. S. Chang have managed to keep their ends up and continue to carry a great deal of support by backers.

Colony Claims Best Yacht Club in East

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club On Kellett Island Has All Facilities for Sport

Shanghai yachtsmen will be interested to learn from "Spectator," writing in the "South China Morning Post" that the Colony claims its Yacht Club headquarters are regarded as the finest in the Far East and "probably in the British Empire." This claim is made for the new premises of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club on Kellett Island, which have now been in use for several months.

It is an exceptionally fine structure commanding an excellent view of the harbour, both towards Lyemun and towards Green Island, writes "Spectator." As a clubhouse it provides its members with all the amenities for which the club was founded.

The boathouse was ready for use last February, and this was followed by the squash courts, bar and bowling alleys in May, the completion taking place a little later.

Boathouse facilities are ample, and placed to give ready access with a minimum of inconvenience. The lounges provide maximum view of the harbour and the sailing races. The squash courts and bowling alleys form an integral part of the building design, while the starting box was set on a great boulder and commands a view of the entire harbour.

Fine View Commanded

The "Hongkong Builder" summarizes the description of the amenities of the club as follows: "The plan adopted consisted in outline of converting the magazine block facing west into Boathouses, that facing North-East into changing rooms and joining the two with club rooms. This has been done by making the main rooms circular in play, which not only solves the problem of forming the junction of the two wings most comfortably, but also allows the whole of the sailing waters of the Harbour to be in view from the main lounge or verandah.

The level of the knoll adjoining the magazines was reduced, and the spoil dumped into forming a small sheltered harbour for the landing of dinghies and the launching of rowing boats. The three access doors into the new boathouse through the 14 foot granite walling provided the masonry for the breakwater and launching slipway.

Interior Described

"Rising from the main entrance hall, access is obtained to the main bar, the staircase to the first floor, and the Committee room and the circular entrance lounge. From the entrance lounge five pairs of French windows open onto a wide verandah on the seaward side, extending outside the lounge and bar. The bar section of the verandah extends in a semi-circular projection over the Timekeeper's room. A service room is arranged between the bar and the lounge. The bar has a large sliding window, 16 feet wide at one end, so that it may be thrown open to the verandah.

"The first floor is approached by a curved staircase, from the half landing of which access is obtained to the Ladies' cloak room. The first floor contains a large circular lounge 56 feet in diameter with a continuous run of windows a hundred feet long, giving a full view of all the harbour waters. A cocktail bar and service are attached to this lounge. Approached from the lounge is an open terrace sheltered from the western sun, and in the other wing a library, and kitchen and service for the serving of snack meals. Access to the kitchen and service, with the stores at the level below is by staircase from the servants' block leading to the flat roof over the bowling alleys."

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Finalists in Bowls Championships

Some great play was seen in the finals of the Singles and Rinks championships which were decided on the greens of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club on Saturday. The participants in these finals seen above, are: C. M. Sequeira, W. C. Grant, A. Portaria, W. R. Chisholm, S. S. Wilkinson, A. H. Corveth, E. C. J. Pereira, A. M. Gutierrez, R. C. Aitkenhead, and H. McMahon.

Local Group Establish New Shanghai Boxing Association

Aims at Reorganizing Local Championships And Staging Constructive Cards for Fans

OF prime interest to city fight fans comes the news, announced yesterday, that a group of local sportsmen have banded together to form the Shanghai Boxing Association, with the avowed intention of developing a better all-round standard of the sport in Shanghai. The city is now in the enviable position of having two promoting groups, the remaining one being the Shanghai Sports Association which has already sponsored two big fight programmes, including the recent War Fund charity card.

Founded with the idea of publicizing the fighters rather than the promoters, the newly-founded Association has elected to complete anonymity for the present and no names have as yet been released to satisfy the curiosity of the public. This measure of modesty is presumably only a temporary phase on the part of the new promoters, who have achieved a certain degree of originality in this hiding—even temporarily—of their lights under a bushel.

First Programme This Month

The Association has announced that its first card will be staged on September 20. While the available details are as yet incomplete, it is understood that the main event on the programme will be a clash between "Happy" Welch and "Borsch-eater" Zatz. The remaining items, according to the tentative announcement, will include a special eight-round event, three six-rounders, and some four-round preliminaries.

The aim of the Association will be an attempt at reorganizing the various championships and the promotion of constructive programmes, featuring the finest ring talent available for the delectation of local boxing fans. A close supervision, runs the announcement, will also be made by the S.B.A. of the training and records of the fighters. The "title elimination" cards will be staged some time next month.

No Lack of Local Talent

While it as yet palpably too early to be able to form any concrete opinion as to the outcome of this new addition to the ranks of official sporting organizations, the idea and aims of the Association are something that this city has needed for a very long time. The merits of this new scheme for getting local boxing on to an organized basis are obvious, and every enthusiast in Shanghai will follow the S.B.A's praiseworthy motives with every degree of interest. There is no lack of local talent waiting to be exploited, and both the public and the fighters will welcome this promise of better and brighter boxing during the coming season.

Week-end Cricket Teams Selected

C. H. Mellor's XI *v.* H. A. Cricknmer's XI on Saturday, commencing at 1.30 p.m.

C. H. Mellor (Capt.), J. Cornfield, R. L. S. Frewen, R. Geats, A. J. Harvey, C. H. Hodgman, P. N. Knight, T. L. Rawsthorne, A. P. T. Taylor-Gill, R. F. Scott, G. J. Winney.

H. A. Cricknmer (Capt.) A. E. V. Brown, J. Fletcher, G. T. Gambling, P. J. Hart, J. R. Kale, K. S. Mackenzie, J. D. Sayle, J. A. G. L. Smith. C. Woolhouse. J. Weaver. Reserves: A. N. Downie, G. Harrison, J. Larsen, R. G. Sayle. Umpires: Rev. F. W. Weaver and W. E. Tingle. Scorer: L. T. Lawrance Jnr.

An S.C.C. XI *v.* An S.R.C. XI on Sunday on S.C.C. Ground Commencing at 1.30 p.m.

An S.C.C.:—E. H. Anstice (Capt.), J. B. Brown, E. R. Dow, A. Graham, A. Lingard, W. B. Sim, E. J. Sluis, L. R. St Louis, W. E. Tingle, T. H. Wood, S. J. Ward. Reserves: A. J. Harvey, J. Fletcher, J. A. G. L. Smith. Umpire: L. T. Lawrance.

Under 35 XI *v.* Over 35 XI on Monday on S.C.C. Ground Commencing at 10.30 a.m. Stumps drawn 4 p.m.

Under 35:—R. Booth (Capt.), W. V. K. Chadwick. F. B. Elliott, M. Y. T. Fiennes, L. T. Lawrance Jnr. W. Marsay, J. W. Pote-Hunt, G. J.. Read, A. C. Sinclair, H. V. Thorne, P. Watkin Williams. Reserves: T. H. Wood, E. R. Dow.

Over 35:—D. W. Leach (Capt.), E. C. Baker, E. R. Duckitt, G. B. Elliot, L. T. Lawrance, H. E. Orr, T. C. G. Pearson, C. S. Sherwin, P. V. Simpson, L. F. Stokes, L. Underwood. Reserves: J. B. Brown, A. Graham. A. Lingard. Umpire: Messrs. C. Victor Syms and P. J. Hart. Scorer: F. J. Sanger.

S.R.C. "Tyros" *v.* Police C.C. on Sunday on S.R.C. Ground. Commencing at 1.30 p.m. Sharp.

C. J. Smith (Capt.), F. R. Kermani, H. Madar, G. Madar, E. S. Blackwood, L. Marcal, H. Meston, A. Symons, E. Kidby, M. Mohideen, V. Barma. Reserves: E. Tivoneuk. Umpire: O. Strome. Scorer: M. Johnston.

S.R.C. *v.* Parsees C.C. on Sunday on S.R.C. Ground. Commencing at 1.30 p.m. Sharp.

P. Madar (Capt.), A. W. Pettit, A. F. Gomes, L. P. Quincey, J. H. Anderson, D. F. Harris, J. Leriou, H. Meston, A. A. Kliene, C. E. Ollerdessen, A. Symons. Reserves: E. Brodd. Umpire: O. Strome. Scorer: M. Johnston.

Judge Landis Prepares For World Series

Chicago, Sept. 10.

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, yesterday invited representatives of five American League and two National League teams to meet here on September 13 to draft plans for the annual World Series classic.

Teams invited to send representatives were the Cleveland Indians, Detroit Tigers, Boston Red Sox, New York Yahkees and the Chicago White Sox in the American League. The Cincinnati Reds and the Brooklyn Dodgers were the only National League teams invited to send representatives.—United Press.

S.G.C. September Monthly Cup Scores

"A" Class

F. Cowherd	79—11—68
A. B. Davis	77— 4—73
R. T. Dwyer	76— 3—73
J. A. Grubb	77— 3—74
J. A. Blackwood	85—10—75
A. J. Clark	85—10—75

"B" Class

C. A. King	85—16—69
G. D. Lamont	85—14—71
P. Isherwood	93—15—78

Lawn Bowls Teams

Country Club *v.* Recreation Club to be played on the Race Course greens on Saturday, September 14, commencing at 4 p.m.:—

C. W. Porter (skip), L. J. Davies, J. T. W. Brooke, F. S. Collett; I. A. Beith (skip), M. Hendry, J. G. Haigh, E. F. Bateman; F. G. Harrison (skip), T. A. T. Begg, R. Lock, A. K. Ward.

S.R.C. (Sprinters) *v.* S.R.C. (Boilermakers) on Thursday 12-9-40 on S.R.C. Ground. Commencing at 5 p.m. Sharp.

S.R.C. "Sprinters" (Cricketers)
P. Madar (skip), T. Wilson, S. Shroff, L. Marcal; G. Madar (skip), A. Pettit, E. Cooke. L. Quincey; A. F. Gomes (skip), C. Smith, A. Symons, D. F. Harris. Reserves: E. Brodd, H. Madar.

S.R.C. Boilermakers
R. J. S. Brandt (skip), F. R. Kermani, A. McKerrow, V. Nicolaeff; A. C. Cooper (skip), I. J. Aldeguer, A. Roche, I. W. Murray; J. R. McDonald (skip), A. J. Aldeguer, H. Hoichkiss, J. Leriou.

German Davis Cup Pair To Play in Tokyo

German-Italian-Japan Tennis Meeting Planned

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

Two German Davis Cup players, Henner Henkel and Georges von Metaxa, will shortly leave Germany for Japan by way of Siberia to participate in an international tennis meet in Tokyo, the German Tennis Association yesterday notified the Japan Lawn Tennis Association.

A German-Italian-Japanese tennis meet is being planned by the Japan Lawn Tennis Association, and invitations have been already sent to Germany and Italy.

Although a formal Italian reply has not yet been received by the Japanese tennis organization, the participation of Italian players including the Italian Davis Cup player, Stefani, in the coming tennis match is regarded as certain.—Domei.

National Amateur Golf Tournament Opens

Mamaroneck, N.Y., Sept. 10.

The National Amateur Golf Tournament opened here yesterday under threatening skies over the slow and soggy Winged Foot Country Club course.

Rain fell during the night and there were occasional showers during the first hour of play.

The course promised to be tough. There were no pars reported among the first dozen lead-off men.—United Press.

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CANDROME

TO-DAY
5.30 p.m.
(Rain or Shine)

Andrewes Wins Happy Valley Championship

Casual Treatment of Rules: Amateur Title Next Month

Even the Oldest Inhabitant cannot remember better conditions for the Happy Valley Championship which was played for on Sunday recently in Hongkong, writes "Off The Rough" in the "South China Morning Post." Several fine days had at last, and for about the first time this summer, made the Course in first class condition.

There was a fair but not excessive amount of run on the ball, but the greens were just right and would hold approach shots perfectly. And in spite of this the scoring was poor, to say the least of it. Granted that the Course is one, or possibly two strokes harder than it was last year, and also that many of the players had had very few opportunities of playing on it in the last few weeks there were far too many scores, from Golfers of ability, over eighty.

Rules Lightly Regarded

L. R. Andrewes led in the morning for a long time with a fair 76 and was only threatened by R. K. Stott, a new player in these events, who came in late with a score of 77. Stott faded away to 83 in the afternoon round and Andrewes with another 76 won with a fair total of 152.

The meeting was noticeable for the nonchalant way that a number of competitors treated the Rules of Golf as regards starting times and other matters, and there were several who would have been disqualified had they been in the prize list. One player who actually returned one of the leading scores was (it is reliably reported) seen to knock his ball away from the lip of the hole without holing out. His Marker should of course have refused to enter any score at that hole, and the Card should have been torn up; if this sort of thing can occur in a Championship what can we expect in events of minor importance? I shudder to think!

Title Play in October

The Amateur Championship of the Golf Clubs of Hongkong is to be held on the last Sunday in October.

Conditions have been altered in some respects.

Amongst other things, prizes will be of small intrinsic value, and any money left over from the Entrance fees will be handed to the "South China Morning Post" War Fund. The handicap limit for all entrants has been raised to twelve, and Clubs (other than the R.H.K.G.C.) may now enter ten members each, provided that they have a handicap not higher than this limit.

Tigers Coast Into Lead As Indians Topple

Move Into First Berth Without Playing an Inning; Dodgers Suffer Setback at Hands of Giants

New York, Sept. 9.

THE Detroit Tigers moved into top position in the American League today without raising a finger.

The Tigers were thanking the Chicago White Sox last night for administering a 2-1 defeat to the erstwhile league leaders, the Cleveland Indians. The defeat toppled the Indians down into second position and enabled the Tigers, who were not scheduled to play today, to move into the honour berth without playing an inning.

The Brooklyn Dodgers meanwhile saw their pennant drive in the National League suffer a setback at the hands of their ancient rivals, the New York Giants. The Giants whipped the aggressive Dodgers 7-4 after a bad first inning. Mel Ott drove in three of the Giant runs and Gee Walker added punching power with five hits in five trips to the plate.

No other games were scheduled in either league today.

National League

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	4	13	2
New York	7	14	1

Batteries: Tamulis, Head; Carleton and Phelps; Schumacher and Danning.

No other games scheduled.

American League

Chicago	2	11	1
Cleveland	1	4	0

Batteries: Lee and Tresh; Eisenstat, Dobson and Hemsley.

No other games scheduled.

Standings

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	77	57	.575
Cleveland	76	57	.571
New York	75	57	.568
Boston	71	61	.538
Chicago	70	63	.526
Washington	57	77	.425
St. Louis	55	80	.407
Philadelphia	49	78	.386

National League

Cincinnati	84	47	.641
Brooklyn	78	55	.586
Pittsburgh	68	62	.523
St. Louis	66	62	.516
New York	66	65	.504
Chicago	63	69	.477
Boston	55	77	.41
Philadelphia	43	87	.33.

—United Press.

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Added:
News of the Day

Two Types of Life on Border Make Fixed Line Impossible

Where Nomadic and Agricultural Peoples Meet Marginal Zone is Created by Interaction

OWEN Lattimore has already earned a high place as a writer on the movements of population in Mongolia and Chinese Turkistan; on the nomadic "reservoir" that from time to time fills and spills out into the agriculturally desirable oases. His present book, **"Inner Asian Frontiers of China"** (American Geographical Society, New York, U.S.$4), brings to a focus the ideas expressed in his many previous individually published studies, and is a historical interpretation of the processes that have determined the political and cultural frontiers of China.

Border and steppe warfare were so common in the history of China that the conditions bred many able fighters. A footnote criticism of Parker's "A Thousand Years of the Tartars" made by Mr. Lattimore is that the treatment is too anecdotal. Mr. Lattimore is at pains to show that each type of life and economy—the agricultural and the steppe type—had its "norm," the steppe life standing for self-sufficiency and severance from agricultural China; and that it is a great mistake to consider the nomad "horde" as a swarm of irresistible numbers without organization. But the norm of pastoral nomadism of the steppe and of Chinese agricultural life necessarily interacted, and there was always a marginal area "where neither pastoral nomadism nor agriculture was imperative but both were optional." It is in respect to this uncertain and fluctuating marginal area that Mr. Lattimore's views become especially interesting.

Fixed Line Gives Way

The book is divided into four parts, with seventeen chapters in all, covering 552 pages, and with a bibliography and index. The four parts are (1) the historical geography of the Great Wall; (2) the legendary and earliest historical ages, Hsia, Shang, Chou; (3) the age of national states, and (4) the imperial age of Ch'in and Han. In the last few chapters the reasons are developed to show the impossibility of maintaining a rigid frontier between China and the steppeland. The Great Wall was intended to be a rigid boundary; the great Tibetan escarpment seemed a natural physical boundary. But as in the case of the "limits" of the Roman Empire and of the "Durand Line" for British North-West India, the fixed line had to give way to a marginal zone.

Deserters From Both Sides

Why was this marginal zone necessary? What relation did it have to the development of the Chinese state, and particularly to Chinese expansion into inner Asia? Chingghis Khan was not a man of the steppe but of the steppe margin, Mr. Lattimore points out. The man of the margin knew not only the warring ability of the steppe for plunder and tribute, but also how to handle different kinds of men and how to utilize Chinese economy. Under Han Wu Ti the Chinese generals that campaigned against the Hsiungnu had most of them been bred on or near the border and knew the steppe way of life—herding sheep, tending horses, learning skill in archery. Some of them were of partly barbarian origin, others were barbarians who deserted to the Chinese. Under Hsiao Wen a Chinese princess was given in marriage to the leader of the Hsiungnu. The "pressure" of the Hsiungnu was often in fact another name for the defection of Chinese leaders on the border, for these leaders often found it to their interest to desert to the steppe.

> Chinese generals went over to the barbarians even at times when the Chinese were winning victories, and nomads came over to the Chinese even when the forces of the steppe were on the whole ascendant.

The Han rulers tried to prevent Chinese defections, but they had to rely on the precarious friendship of Hsiungnu allies and auxiliaries in order to hold the main body of the Hsiungnu at a distance in Outer Mongolia. And farther west were other steppeland nomads, dealing now with the Hsiungnu, now with the Chinese. It was not merely a matter of "strong" emperors, generals or khans; important changes were going on which affected both the steppeland and China as well.

Gifts With a Purpose

What then were the motives for Chinese penetration into inner Asia? Not the new knowledge acquired by Chang Ch'ien; not the need of "colonial conquests" or "new markets"; for it is a mistake to think that the Chinese government needed to "keep open the Silk Road." But Chinese Turkistan had its oases of agricultural life like that of China. "In structure each oasis was a miniature China." It was the non-Chinese trans-frontier merchants that were interested in Chinese silk. From the Chinese point of view bolts of silk had a luxury value and were valuable as gifts to Central Asian kings and nobles who might be allies against the nomads of the steppe; they helped build up the cultural stability of the frontier.

> The real need—and undoubtedly the real aim—of Chinese statecraft was to shape a situation in which the petty oasis rulers would find it more profitable to look to China for support than to submit as vassals to the nomads.

"Division and Struggle"

The marginal zone, then, was subject to the ebb and flow of two kinds of economy, neither of which could wholly displace the other. Marginal peoples become true nomads when they want land not for pasture only but for a garrisoned political frontier; at such a time the nomads "draw in" to include the semi-nomads and even agricultural peoples. This influence makes for the cycle away from agriculture to nomadism and back again, and it is in pointing out these economic and cultural influences that Mr. Lattimore's discussion of cycles and periodicity in Chinese history becomes extremely interesting. He accepts, in the main at least, the interpretation of Ch'ao-ting Chi that there have been rhythmic recurrences of periods of "unity and peace" and of "division and struggle" which have borne a relationship to the utilization of "key economic areas" of China. The third and last period of unity and peace ended with the fall of the Tsing dynasty; since when China would seem to have been in her third period of division and struggle. And what of the steppeland?

> It is the penetration of all Asia (writes Mr. Lattimore) by the European and American industrialized order of society that is putting an end to the secular ebb and flow by making possible—indeed, imperative—a new general integration. This consummation is being deferred, partly by inertia and partly by active resistance within old orders, and again partly by conflict between the collectivized industrialism of the Soviet Union penetrating Inner Asia from the hinterland and the industrialism of private initiative and profit deriving from the capitalist world and penetrating China from the sea-coast. It is being deferred, but it is inevitable. —D.B.

Philosophy of Happiness

"The Rhythm of Living" (by Rajamantra Dhurina Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Servant (retired) formerly Diwan of Mysore 1922-1926, Foreign Minister of Kashmir 1927-1929. Rider, London. 3/6) is a "layman's guide to threefold happiness in body, mind and spirit to suit modern conditions, with special reference to Hindu thought." It is very suggestive of Eastern thought that a book of this kind should be written by a man who has lived an active political life in Indian affairs. Sir Albion has studied social conditions in Western countries since retiring from political life, so that his book in a special sense shows the contribution which he considers Hindu thought can make to Western life. The book is specially addressed to Western readers.

There is emphasis upon the preventive rather than the curative procedures. The subjects taken up include "The Care of the Human Body," "Rules of Health," "Sex," "Love and Marriage." These chapters contain practical suggestions which are reasonable and wise. As one may expect, the Hindu philosophy is more strongly expressed in the concluding chapters dealing with mind and spirit.

End of a Symphony

Sir Albion asks what chance has the individual to develop in countries where communism and fascism decree the subservience of the individual to the state? He answers with his philosophy of perfectionism.

It is interesting to note that Sir Albion closes his preface with a quotation from Lin Yu-tang:—

> The symphony of life should end with a grand finale of peace and serenity, and material comfort and spiritual contentment, and not with a crash of a broken drum or cracked symbols.

If Sir Albion's philosophy can achieve Dr. Lin's ideal in this present day it well repays study.—F.M.R.

Oxford Pamphlets

An outline of the position of labour in Germany is given by Dr. W. A Robson, University Reader in Administrative Law at the London School of Economics, in Pamphlet No. 33, **"Labour Under Nazi Rule"** (Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 3d). The pamphlet describes the sweeping changes that have been made by the Nazi regime in the status and organization of labour, from the liquidation of the highly progressive German working-class movement in 1933 down to the system of unmitigated industrial conscription introduced since 1938. Dr. Robson's outline gives an idea of the extent to which industrial servitude and regimentation have been exacted as the price of Hitler's achievement in abolishing unemployment—a price which is sometimes not realized, or is glossed over as though it were merely an irrelevant incident. No. 34 is **"Russian Foreign Policy,"** by Barbara Ward, who is an assistant editor of "The Economist," and No. 35 **"Was Germany Defeated in 1918?"** by Captain Cyril Falls, the Military Correspondent of "The Times," who describes the campaigns of 1918, the circumstances leading up to the signing of the Armistice, and the terms of that Armistice.

Situation in India

In a short foreword the Marquis of Zetland (ex-Secretary of State for India) commends the pamphlet **"Political Advance in India"** (Great Britain and the East Ld, 133-136 High Holborn, London, W.C.I. 6d) by Sir Alfred Watson, to the attention of those who desire an objective background to the news. Sir Alfred is now Editorial Director of "Great Britain and the East"; he was formerly Managing Editor of the "Westminster Gazette" and went to India in 1925, becoming Editor of the Calcutta "Statesman."

Books Received

Somewhere in France J. L. Hodson (Withy Grove Press, London and Manchester. 6d) **The First of Six Months' "Sunday Times" Diary of the War** By Diarist (Withy Grove Press, London and Manchester. 6d) **The Navy at War** B. Stubbs (Faber & Faber, London) **I Believe** By Twenty-Three Eminent Men and Women (Allen & Unwin, London, 15/-) **Epics of the R.A.F.** G. Webb (Withy Grove Press, London and Manchester. 6d) **Sea Warfare Today** Sir H. Russell (Lane, London. 3/6) **The Mongol Empire** M. Prawdin (Allen & Unwin, London. 21/-) **Correct Your English** B. Mendelssohn and J. W. Palmer (Longmans Green, London. 3/-) **Treatment of Neutral Shipping** J. M. Brierly (H.M. Stationery Office).

Fiction

The Eagles Gather T. Caldwell (Collins, London. 8/6) **Wreckers Must Breathe** H. Innes (Collins, London. 7/6) **Malice In Wonderland** N. Blake (Collins, London. 8/) **And No Man's Wit** R. Macaulay (Collins, London. 8/6) **Return of the Rio Kid** D. Dresser (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Spurs** G. Richardson (Ward Lock, London. 3/6).

Publish not men's secret faults, for by disgracing them you make yourself of no repute. — THE GULISTAN OF SADI.

Hide and Seek

An Appeal From The Night

Somewhere in Germany A Radio Station Talks Sanity To the Masses

Achtung, Achtung! Here is wavelength thirty comma two. Here is Germany speaking on wavelength thirty comma two!

When I heard those sentences barked from my wireless set the night before last I let go the tuning knob, afraid that a slight tremble which had developed in my fingers would shift it, writes J.P.C. in the "News Chronicle." Out of the obscure distance of Europe a voice had been rising and falling like sound buried in the deepest galleries of a mine. But whose voice could it be? Not Dr. Goebbels' or any of his tame hyenas, for it was talking sanity, and talking it in the steady, emphatic rhythms of revolution. Not an English broadcast in German, for it seemed to be talking to England. Not, surely, the German Freedom station?

The Freedom station, which hid in the garrets of frontier towns and moved like a hunted animal from forest to forest inside Germany, was supposed to have been caught. When it was heard again sceptics said it was in France. Now France is conquered, but still these German voices spread out over Hitler's Europe.

It spoke for only about 20 minutes before it broke off and started abruptly repeating itself. It did this several times, so that I could get whole passages although it was moving up and down the scale away from a racket like a pneumatic drill.

Older Than the War

"Our battle against National Socialism," it was saying, "is older than this war and therefore, in a certain sense, independent of it. It will not weaken if England, too, is sacrificed to Hitler. But today we feel ourselves profoundly linked with those who look on the Hitler-gangsters as the arch-enemy of mankind, of culture, of civilization.

"We regret that this England, which was the first country in our continent to give her citizens the Magna Carta of civil rights and liberties, which has today become the last bulwark of European freedom, fails to raise her voice in announcement of a new Magna Carta for the new Europe—her voice which could impress the peoples of Europe with more force than any uproar of Hitler's. ....

"England has proved that she has felt the breath of the new world—she has made internal reforms which point to the future—she held out to France, while France was tottering, an offer which was more European than anything in history. England should also take the spiritual lead of the new Europe. We are waiting. We shall follow."

The Common Enemy

Another night I rescued from the night these few scattered sentences: "Now we can close our ranks in the battle for freedom and a new Europe where there will be no further place for the rivalry and hatred of Germany and France. Only by the uprising of our peoples against the common enemy will we win victory over the Nazi tyranny. This revolution is on the march—it strides forward the more quickly the less we give way to despondency, the more vividly we keep alive in ourselves the will to victory....."

The Last Boat From France

An English Journalist Recounts a Harrowing Voyage as German Legions Roar Onwards

TWO weeks ago I got on board the last shipful of British people to escape from the South of France. The other day, with excited Czech officers hanging along the rail, I saw England for the first time in a year, writes Ian Ward in the "News Chronicle."

We left Marseilles by night, with 350 British subjects on board. The German army had arrived and Marseilles was bombed six times. Among the British passengers we had a retired English admiral of 74, a party of Canadian priests from Rome, and a Maltese with seven children and no wife. There were also two Pekinese. Other passengers included the French Vice-Admiral Muselier, who is now in command of the anti-Petain French naval forces. After four days of hugging the Spanish coast, and missing, by luck, Italian planes and torpedoes, we arrived at Gibraltar.

There had been no general, authoritative notice to the British to get out of France. The English colony in the South consisted largely of elderly people; some in business, some retired and living in their villas. All these, in Marseilles, Cannes, Nice and elsewhere, were supposed to keep in touch with their respective Consulates. Most did.

In Marseilles, however, where there were about 3,000 British subjects, it had been found impossible to keep anything like an adequate register. Consequently, as the danger of the German advance grew the only practicable list proved to be that of the English chaplain.

It was about June 19 that the first signs of panic appeared. The Consul-General of Marseilles and the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of Toulon, Cannes and Nice were apparently ordered home. They did what they could and then left, to the consternation of all, between, roughly, June 17 and June 20, some privately, some in a convoy from Marseilles.

On the 20th the situation became frankly fantastic. I moved to Cannes in search of information.

"On Their Own Shoulders"

It was not very encouraging to see, pinned to the locked Consulate door, a notice from which this is a representative sentence:

"British subjects, when asking about the present situation, should be told that the responsibility for their plans rests on their own shoulders." Plans? What plans could they possibly make?

Still less encouraging was it to hear that the two cargo-boats provided by the Consul had already left, and that many people, after seeing them, had refused to embark.

At this juncture, the British Legion, the Anglo-American Red Cross, and the Mayor of Cannes assumed, as best they might, the duties of the English Consul. Other people sent off wild wires to the Prime Minister.

At last, on the 21st, a special train was arranged from Nice to Marseilles. When it was learned that there would probably be no boat at the other end, many decided not to go, and these have, of course, been trapped.

The moment we got out of the train at Marseilles there was an air-raid, and many buildings in the Old Port were destroyed. During this raid an old lady near me inquired politely for "the air shelter for the English."

Everyone then crowded into the Terminus, the station hotel. A retired English naval officer, Surgeon Lieut.-Commander Jameson-Carr, pulled the situation together, and it was he who later bore the brunt of organizing the ship. Together with a Mr. Willoughby, a businessman refugee from Paris, he made reassuring speeches for two days to a crowd of people who, although they exactly resembled a garden party in Surrey, were inwardly as frightened as it is possible to be.

These two men, assisted by the Chaplain of Marseilles (who had refused, incidentally, to leave on the official convoy) and the American Consul, managed to get into the English Consulate by means of the concierge's entrance. They reopened it, made new lists, and on the night of the June 23 we left on an English cargo-boat.

Left Behind

We had to leave behind about 2,000 British subjects. One day we shall know what happened to them. Most of these were persons officially considered of lesser importance, not being British-born, but this hardly mitigates the horror of it.

The British authorities had ordered the cargo-boat to leave Oran, where it had been unloading coal, at three-quarters of an hour's notice. There had been no time to clean her, and, on the first day out, the passengers became almost unrecognizable.

Perhaps the spectacle they presented can be compressed into one incident. A woman I know was carrying a sardine-tin full of tea from the galley to the bridge, feeling slightly self-conscious in her £3,000 sable coat.

Seeing an obviously destitute old woman, draped in rags, and filmy with coal dust, she offered her some tea. The old woman replied, in a ringing, upper-class voice: "Thanks awfully. I say, this boat is filthy—and when I think of my yacht, always so spick and span!"

The Submarine

For five days the crew worked for their unexpected cargo with the most admirable good spirits, tact and kindliness. Food had to be rationed; the fresh water pump was chained up. Mary Boeden, a young English girl joined the galley staff and cooked and cleaned without, as far as I could see, ever stopping.

It was in the evening before arriving at Gibraltar that the submarine came. People were sitting about on the hatches, wondering whether they would sleep in the coal bunkers and stifle, or sniver through the night on deck. Suddenly, just beside me, a family started shouting and running. I then saw something that looked as if an invisible iron was smoothing a long ribbon in the sea, coming towards us amidships. No bubbles, as one had thought.

The next thing I remember was a clanging sound, and then the ribbon re-appeared on the far side, making for the shore, which it never reached. The torpedo was fired from too far, and had spent itself. The clanging sound was probably the noise of the torpedo's passage just below the empty, resonant hold. At all events, we escaped.

Safe at Last

As the ship swung round, making hard for the coast, I expected the classic scene of chaos. Instead, there was a sort of mournful, urgent herding together, a few tears, a little begging for the lifebelts that didn't even begin to go round—that was all.

I rather pointlessly climbed on the boat-deck and arranged some pieces of wood so that they would float off more easily. We were all expecting a second torpedo. The second torpedo never came, and next day we sailed into the safety of Gibraltar.

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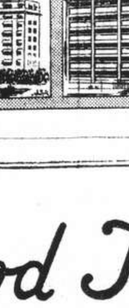

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

F.M.C. Barricades: A Plea for Removal

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—It seems to me more than time that the attention of the higher French Police authorities, should be drawn to the present very unsatisfactory position created by the barricades across the French Bund.

Pedestrians seeking to enter the French Bund are compelled by the police to cross over to the water front and no arrangement is made to stop the road traffic.

If the idea is to search pedestrians surely that can be done on the pavement on the Concession side, at present blocked up.

In my humble opinion, the present arrangement serves no useful purpose, and subjects the public to inconvenience.

Pedestrian.

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

Gayda's Naivete: Italy and Mediterranean

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—A naive statement attributed by Transocean to the loquacious Signor Virginio Gayda, Mussolini's mouthpiece, claims that "Italy's position in the Mediterranean is still undisputed."

Yes, there is certainly no room for argument as to Italy's position in the Mediterranean.

Apart from a couple of "boat races" when they incontinently streaked for home when British cruisers hove in sight, units of the Italian navy have been conspicuous by their absence in Italy's so called *Mare Nostrum*.

It is reported that the R.A.F. planes which escorted the gigantic convoy of British liners, packed to the gunwales with troops from all over the British Empire, which nonchalantly passed through the Mediterranean and safely reached port yesterday failed to spot a single Italian craft either on the sea or in the air.

Signor Gayda also proudly declaims that Italian submarines are now in the centre of the Atlantic. Quite! They probably feel safer there. He might have added that there is a considerable number at the bottom of the Mediterranean.

Latex.

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

Chinese Vocalists: Sing Foreign Choral Works

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I should like to bring to the notice of the Shanghai public especially those interested in the efforts of the Chinese to render choral works by foreign composers the excellent performance given at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Boulevard de Montigny, last Friday evening, Sept. 6. An orchestra was provided by a small group of foreigners, the chorus consisting of members of the 實驗音樂社. The four part singing accompanied by the orchestra was most enjoyable. Speaking personally, I was very pleasantly surprised at the high standard attained by this Chinese choir of mixed voices. Among the composers featuring in the evening's programme of orchestral pieces and songs were Verdi, Mendelssohn, Bizet, Brahms and Tchaikovsky. The "Anvil Chorus" (Verdi) was extremely well sung, and was so much appreciated by the large Chinese audience, that it was repeated at the end of the programme. I hope that the residents of Shanghai, both foreign and Chinese will again have the opportunity of hearing further performances by these Chinese singers.

Foreign Admirer.

Shanghai, Sept. 9

Pope Strives for World Peace

U.S. Vatican Envoy Makes Report to President; Success Not Likely

Hyde Park, Sept. 10.

Pope Pius yesterday informed President Roosevelt that the Vatican is doing its utmost to halt the war and establish a just and enduring world peace.

The Pope's message was brought Mr. Roosevelt by Mr. Myron Taylor, the President's personal peace envoy to the Vatican since early this year, who reported to the President for three hours during luncheon and a private conference later in the President's study.

After the conference, the White House spokesman, Mr. Stephen Early, issued the following statement:

"Mr. Taylor came to lunch and gave the President a complete report. The message that Mr. Taylor brought the President from the Pope had the effect of this, in the President's words:

"'The Vatican is doing everything it possibly can to bring about world peace.'"

The nature of the statement issued by Mr. Early apparently extended small basis for the hope that the collaboration of Mr. Roosevelt with the Pope could produce any immediate prospects of peace.—United Press.

Prayers for Peace Urged

Vatican City, Sept. 10.

"Pray for peace in justice and charity," Pope XII stated yesterday in an address to 2,000 members of the Catholic Action gathered in audience before him.

He declared that he ardently hopes for the return of peace among all nations, that he wishes to see such peace founded "on the reign of Christ."

The Pope deplored the present war "unchained among sons who are dear to Him."—Havas.

U.S. Awards Large Ship Contracts

Work on Building Two Ocean Navy Begun; Two Aeroplanes Ordered

Washington, Sept. 10.

The Navy Department yesterday awarded the largest ship contracts in the nation's history, calling for the construction of 200 new warships and one auxiliary vessel, in the programme designed to create a two-ocean fleet greater than the combined sea power of Japan, Italy, Germany and Russia.

Contracts involving the actual cash outlay of US$183,000,000 cover preliminary construction work on seven battleships, eight aircraft carriers, 27 cruisers, 115 destroyers and 43 submarines that will cost US$3,861,053,312 when completed in five years.

The awards were made about two hours after President Roosevelt signed the US$5,251,000,000 "Total" Defence Bill, the largest in American peacetime history.

Under the two-ocean navy plan, the United States fleet will consist of 32 battleships, many of which will be 45,000 tonners, 18 aircraft carriers, 35 cruisers, 368 destroyers, 185 submarines—an aggregate of 688 fighting vessels.

The acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. James W. Forrestal, in a statement accompanying the announcement of the contract awards, said they would enable the Navy to "move toward the authorized goal of 688 ships and 15,000 aircraft."

Money for Houses

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives' Rules Committee voted to bring to the floor today a bill authorizing US$150,000,000 worth of housing facilities for defence industry workers and members of the armed forces.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana Democrat, simultaneously offered a resolution in the Senate calling for the investigation of reports that German and other foreign sources exercise partial control of vital American defence industries. He asked for US$50,000 for the investigation.

The House of Representatives, meanwhile, passed unanimously the dry dock bill, carrying total authorizations for US$23,680,000 worth of dock construction, including the proposed US$10,000,000 dry dock at New York and a US$7,500,000 dry dock in the Panama Canal Zone.—United Press.

Planes Also Ordered

Washington, Sept. 10.

Officials are also said to be negotiating contracts for approximately 2,400 planes.

It is stated that the completion of these negotiations will bring the total amount of money involved in the current series of contracts to $4,000,706,000.—Reuter.

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12.00-1.00 Light music
1.00-1.15 News in French
1.15-2.00 The Children's Hour
4.30-5.30 Light music
5.30-5.50 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.30 News in Shanghai dialect
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Mandarin
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music.
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme. Claude Rivière
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
9.30-11 Concert:

Opera:

Manon (Massenet).

9.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. The resistance of the French Army in Savoy and the Dauphine Province. The war honours rendered to the Army of the Alps.

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To-day's Programme

12.00 Dance Music.
12.30 Recording of B.B.C. talk if available.
12.45 News Bulletin in English.
1.00 Dance Music.
1.30 News Bulletin in German.
2.00 Light Music.
3.30 "Tea-time Chat."
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect.
6.00 Italian Programme.
6.30 Czechoslovakian Programme.
7.00 French Programme.
7.45 News Bulletin in English.
8.00 "Cavalcade to 1940." A musical programme based on the original idea of Noel Coward, extended and brought up to date by Oliver Langley.
9.00 "News of England." Final talk of the series by Paul Tay, who is shortly leaving Shanghai.
9.15 A Tale of Melody. Songs of Brahms by Bella Resek (contralto) accompanied by William Loewit.
9.30 Late News Bulletin in English.
9.45 Topical Comments or recording of B.B.C. talk if available.
10.00 Dance Music.
10.30 Russian Programme.
11.15 German Programme.
11.45-12 Dance Music.

Foreign Language Broadcasts
6-7 p.m.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
6.00 Polish	Spanish	Italian
6.30 Portuguese	Netherlands	Czech

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
6.00 Polish	Italian	Spanish
6.30 Portuguese	Czech	Netherlands

Sunday 6-7 Hundarian

BY SAPAJOU

The Hell on Earth

Senate Sends Conscription Bill to Joint Conference

Amendment for Voluntary Draft Experimental Period Fails to Gain Acceptance

Washington, Sept. 10.

The Senate yesterday sent the Burke-Wadsworth Bill to joint Senate-House of Representatives conference after a heated debate.

Two unsuccessful attempts were made to force acceptance of the House amendment to the bill which would delay the proposed draft for 60 days. During this period a voluntary draft would be tested.

Senate leaders hoped the participants in the joint conference would agree promptly on a compromise version of the bill to enable final Congressional approval before the week-end.

The bill, as approved by the House of Representatives Saturday, calls for the draft of all men between the ages of 21 and 44. The Senate's bill provides for the registration of only men between the ages of 21 and 31.

Other House amendments include:

1. Conscripts would receive a minimum wage of US$30 per month.
2. Conscripted men would be assured of their former jobs after completing their year of training.
3. Conscripted men would be given absentee vote in the state from which they were drafted.
4. The War and Navy Department may force factories to fall in with the national defence programme whenever necessary.

It was hoped that the joint conference would adjust these differences before the week-end, because of the criticism directed at Washington recently for delaying the national defence programme.

Defence Board Meets

The U.S.-Canadian Joint Defence Board met here again yesterday to resume its study of plans for cooperative military efforts in the event of an invasion of the Western Hemisphere.

The talks held here yesterday were a continuation of discussions inaugurated in Ottawa a fortnight ago after the joint defence agreement had been concluded between President Roosevelt and Canada's Premier, Mr. William L. Mackenzie King.

The chairman of the American delegation, Mr. Fiorello LaGuardia, Mayor of New York, announced yesterday that the discussions were making rapid progress.

The discussions, it was understood, include consideration of a proposal for the sale of obsolete American tanks to Canada. Other points under discussion include plans for the establishment of United States naval and air bases on Newfoundland.

Usually informed quarters also reported that the joint defence board was considering another proposal which would permit the United States to construct a new naval base on Canada's west coast, facing the Pacific.—United Press.

Gayda Sees Long, Difficult War

United States Attacked For Increasing Exports To Britain

Rome, Sept. 10.

Sig. Virginio Gayda, the spokesman for Premier Benito Mussolini, yesterday predicted that "the war may still be long and difficult" and assailed the United States for attempting to prolong the conflict by increasing its exports to Britain.

Sig. Gayda, in an editorial in the "Giornale d'Italia," warned the United States that Britain was doing its utmost to "drag the Western Hemisphere into the war." The Totalitarian Powers, he added, had no intention whatsoever of attacking the Americas.

"The war may still be long and difficult," Sig. Gayda said. "England, whose empire is at stake, is rich and supplied and therefore can still offer resistance.

"England is counting on open and complete United States intervention in the conflict. This adventure may drag the Western Hemisphere—which no one intends touching—into the war. The United States is interested in prolonging the war, because a lengthy war will permit its industry and commerce to make huge gains on sales to Britain. A long war would also permit Washington to take over, as payment for sales, new territories in the British Empire and substitute its political, military and financial dominion for British world dominion.

"In Asia, Britain is already becoming conspicuous by her absence. The defence of British interests on that continent has been passed over to the United States, which will take Britain's place there. At least in that part of Asia which will remain British."—United Press.

King Carol Expected To Go To Lisbon

Zurich, Sept. 10.

King Carol, who reached Berne yesterday following his flight from Rumania, is not expected to stay long in Switzerland before leaving for Lisbon.

His plans, however, have not yet been definitely fixed.—Reuter.

U.S. Sends Planes to Guard Canal

Squadrons Stationed At Puerto Rico Base

Washington, Sept. 10.

The War Department announces that it has moved two groups of medium and long-range bombing and reconnaissance planes as a step towards strengthening the aerial defences of the Panama Canal.

They will be stationed permanently at the new army base at Puerto Rico, whence they will be able to guard hundreds of miles of Atlantic approaches to the canal.—Reuter.

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Seventy Years Ago

From the "North-China Daily News" of September 11, 1870

An ingenious Frenchman, M. Rommelin, has hit upon a happy contrivance for lessening one of our insect plagues. The apparatus is composed of a six-sided thick glass bottle rounded at the top, and having a hollow spherical glass stopper. On three sides of the bottle is a hole, in which is placed a curbed zinc tube in the form of a horn. The tubes are movable, and can be easily withdrawn. To make use of the fly trap, place in the bottle something to attract the insects; fruit generally answers perfectly, meat also in some cases. Attracted by the smell, the insects enter the tubes, and are unable to escape from the bottle. This little instrument may be used in gardens, dairies, pantries, etc., and either placed upon the ground without any support, or suspended by means of a string or wire passed round the neck of the bottle. When it requires cleaning, the stopper and tubes can be removed, and the contents of the bottle taken out with a stick. M. M. Rommelin has had them constructed of different sizes, the price varying accordingly.

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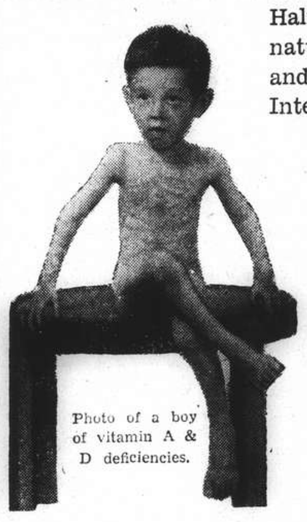
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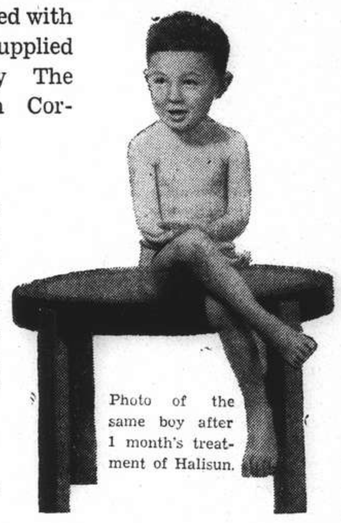
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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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A POSSIBLE ALLIANCE

Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., U.S.N. retired, is one of the writers on naval affairs in the United States, who, because of his completely realistic outlook on problems with which his country is concerned, has earned very considerable respect. He is greatly pleased with the agreement between his country and Canada for the establishment of a joint defence board, and looks upon it as eventually opening the way for a defensive alliance between the two countries. At present, of course, the conversations which have been going on have been limited to the exchange of information, and the formulation of joint plans of defence. There is still a great deal of work to be done, but the point of outstanding importance is that the two countries have mutually recognized the part they must play in common defence against outside aggression, and the need to substitute intelligent advanced planning for precipitate unplanned action which has led to so many difficulties in the past. It has been the main fault of the democracies in the past that they have not made those preparations against the possibility of an outbreak of war which they should have done.

Apart from those subterranean activities which undoubtedly brought about the downfall of France, the history of the past few months clearly demonstrates that the Allies were not only wholly unprepared for warfare on the newer principles, but had utterly failed to comprehend in advance their thoroughly changed nature. There were military writers both in Britain and France who voiced their opinion as to what future wars would be like, but, as with General de Gaulle himself, their teachings were disregarded. The welding of the mechanized units and aeroplanes into one common weapon of offence had not been fully understood by the Allied command, and the result was that some very bitter lessons had to be learned in the Low Countries and afterwards in France itself. It is probable by now that the British command has fully understood all the implications of the new form of warfare, and, should the enemy ever manage to land in Britain, would be able to deal with him energetically and satisfactorily.

It is gratifying to note that the United States have been fully awakened to the possibilities of the present situation. It is unlikely that they will be called upon to defend the western hemisphere, for the task of subduing the British is one which will more than tax the brutish ingenuity of the German command. The fact, however, that Washington and Ottawa are taking time by the forelock, and making preparations, even against an unlikely eventuality, show that both the United States and Canada,—and apparently the whole of the American republics,—have recognized the fact of the existence of a common peril. Not only do they realize that, but they have learned exactly the form that peril will take, and the capacities of the possible enemy. The geographical unity of Canada and the United States presents military problems which are by no means incapable of solution. They are solved to a very large extent by the incorporation of Canada into the defence scheme of the United States.

But the joint board which is discussing the formulation of the necessary plans have to go much beyond purely military and naval considerations. There are the questions of industrial co-operation, joint planning of transportation, the placing of airfields, the development of electric power, and kindred matters. In addition to all that there is the necessity for investigating traitorous fifth column activities. That such exist in the United States has been openly admitted by the authorities who have been making enquiries. They are undoubtedly upon a very extensive scale, for in any move which Hitler contemplated against the western hemisphere, he could not possibly hope to succeed unless he could bring about conditions of disorder such as prevailed in Norway and Holland. To deal with that may not at the moment come within the scope of the joint board's consultations. For the time being that is entirely a matter for the civil side of the administration, but plans to deal with it will have to be devised, not only for application upon the possible outbreak of war, but even in times of actual peace. The governments of the two countries will without doubt pay close attention to this matter, and an understanding between them on it might very well round out the good work which is being done.

AN ITALIAN'S VIEW

While it is reported from Berlin that the Germans expect to force a decision with Great Britain in the course of the next few weeks, Signor Gayda, Mussolini's mouthpiece, and consequently in close touch with the Italian Government, predicts that "the war may still be long and difficult." That is probably the best estimate of the situation which has been made recently. It indicates lack of faith that the present air-raids on London and the south-east of England will bring about the quick submission of the British, and more than a little belief that Mr. Churchill meant what he said when he averred that, even if Britain were occupied by the enemy, the struggle would be carried on from the Colonies. Signor Gayda is probably in a better position to estimate the realities of the situation than most other people. He has access to the reports of Italy's Ally, which are at present denied the world at large. He not only knows what Germany is able to effect against Great Britain, but he also knows what damage the British fliers have been doing in Germany.

The horrific stories which are being sedulously spread by the Germans of what they claim to be doing to London are all part and parcel of the campaign of terrorism. They are in no more a position to know in detail the results of their raids than are the British aviators responsible for the attacks on German cities which are military objectives. There can be very little doubt that heavy damage has been done in London. Neutral correspondents support that view. But their stories also show that the German reports have been grossly exaggerated. German attempts to minimize the harm done by British raids over Germany are just as transparent as ever they were, for they still persist in the fairy tale that they are suffering no more damage than the occasional disturbance of a field, the injury of a few domestic animals, and the destruction of a shed in a Berlin suburb. Signor Gayda knows better, and when he expresses the idea that the war may still be a long and difficult one, he knows the reason why. That is that Hitler has not yet delivered such a blow to Britain as would be likely to break her determination to resist, and at present shows little likelihood of being able to do so.

Signor Gayda in his editorial article in the "Giornale d'Italia" points out that "England, whose empire is at stake, is rich and well supplied, and, therefore, can still offer resistance." He might have added that it is peopled by a race which is determined to avail itself to the full of its resources, whether material or spiritual, to make sure that the evil thing, for which Hitler and Signor Gayda's leader stand, shall be destroyed and utterly cast down. Britain will fight, as the Prime Minister has promised on the beaches, in the fields, in the villages and towns, street by street if necessary, and even then continue outside the British Isles in the unlikely event of such an unhappy decision having to be made. That is the meaning of his assurance to the United States that the British Navy would neither be surrendered nor scuttled. It means that come what may the Empire will fight on.

The Italian journalist with delightful naivete goes on to say "This adventure may drag the western hemisphere—which no one intends touching,—into the war." If he thinks for one moment that anyone will place the slightest faith in such an assurance he gravely deceives himself. German activities throughout the Americas clearly show that Hitler's ultimate ambition is world domination. Fifth column activities even in friendly Japan merely serve to corroborate that view. Hitler is out in an endeavour to make the song "Deutschland über Alles" come true, and there need be no mistake about it, that should he succeed, there would be no question of a German-Italian condominium, but the ultimate absorption of Italy itself into the Reich. It needs to be remembered that Italy in such a case would be in no position to defend herself successfully. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that Italy herself will benefit from the British victory, for it will liberate her from the shackles which Mussolini placed on her at the bidding of his Nazi master. Italy, should Britain be defeated, has no future save as an appanage of the Third Reich, and only a British victory can possibly give her her freedom back again.

So Last Month Was Hot

The long spell of hot weather last month in Shanghai was no flight of imagination. Zikawei reports that the total possible duration of sunshine for the month was 410 hours, out of which we were grilled for 247—60 per cent. of the total, or 15 per cent. more than the average August deals out to us. Comparing this with the sixty principal seaside resorts and cities in England, they were favoured with a meagre 38 per cent. of their possible total.

The average maximum temperature for August was 84.2°, or 15 per cent. above the average maximum for that month during the past 50 years, during which time the average number of hours of sunshine has been 215.

It may be interesting for the reader to compare Shanghai's temperature and sunshine with some of the main towns in England during August:—

	Average Temperature	Percentage of Possible Sunshine
Shanghai	80.06°	60
London	67.90°	43
Edinburgh	58.90°	26
Margate	67.30°	58

Recollection

At this time, when the British Empire is forced to read daily of the indiscriminate bombing of the Empire's capital, it is as well to recall the repeated warnings that this would happen, given by all the leading British statesmen. It is not a surprise; on the contrary, something like it has been expected since September 3, 1939. There is only this satisfaction, that London is well prepared and what damage the Nazis manage to inflict is done at enormous loss to them. It will be remembered that Mr. Winston Churchill in his first speech as Prime Minister said: "I have nothing to offer you but blood, toil, tears, and sweat. We have before us many, many long months of struggle and suffering." It was a warning to the British people what to expect—a warning which no statesman would give if he were not confident that the people could "take it." And accounts of the behaviour of the populace of London during the Nazi raids proves that his confidence was well founded. But it should also be recalled that the Prime Minister, in the same speech, which was made at a moment of equal peril and sorrow, delivered one of the brightest messages of hope that has been uttered in the course of the war. He said:

> To ask what our aim is. I can answer in one word—it is victory. Victory at all costs, victory in spite of all peril, victory however long and hard it may be, for without victory there is no survival, and let that be realized—no survival for the British Empire, no survival for all that the British Empire has stood for, no survival for the urge and impulse of ages that mankind shall move forward towards its goal. But I take up my task with buoyancy and hope. This juncture claims the aid of all, and I say "Come, then, and let us go forward together with our united strength."

In the inspiration of this message, the death and suffering which must inevitably be a result of the Nazi raids can be endured with fortitude. No victory has been won on the battlefield without casualties. No city can come successfully through a siege without damage. But it should not be forgotten that a peculiarity of the British character is that the harder they are hit, the harder will they hit back. That is a lesson that Hitler has not yet fully learnt.

STRAY NOTES

Weihaiwei, Sept. 1—Small birds of troglodytic habit flitting in and out of rocks and undergrowth drew me into a strange corner of the hills the other day....and before I could decide whether or not they were migrating Wrens I almost trod on a snake partly curled up in a warm spot: I poked it with my stick, when it hardly moved, but a second poke in the ribs made it straighten out and slither slowly into a slit below the rocks: when I saw it flattened out I realized it was about two feet long and had the typical head of the viper—like a flat-iron on a neck much narrower than its stout body—and I can only conclude that it was what herpetologists call *Agkistrodon blomhoffi intermedia*, or the poisonous pit-viper. Why did I not kill it when I had the chance? I can only reply that I believe I was hoping it would do something interesting so that I could write a story about it. Snake stories are so rare nowadays, as we see so few of them, and I am tired of all the old stories about golfers killing them in bunkers. The best snake story I have heard for some time came from a quite serious novel in which the native (African) hunters claimed to have found Hoop Snakes: these snakes swallow their tails and bowl rapidly downhill. Then there was the recent case of Dorothy Parker in America, pestered by an inquisitive fellow-passenger with stupid questions: finally he asked her what she was carrying in a closed basket and she told him it was a Mongoose: so the man (knowing his Kipling) asked if she was troubled with snakes: she replied "No; it's for my brother who suffers from D.T.'s": "but those are imaginary snakes" said the garrulous one: to which Dorothy replied, "Yes, and it is that kind of a Mongoose." But I can assure all and sundry that my *Agkistrodon* was not that kind of a snake.—E.S.W.

AN INDIAN LOOKS AT WAR

Most talks on India begin with a catalogue of the diverse elements which go to make up the four hundred millions of the population: the Hindus and the Muslems, the various castes and creeds, the fabulously wealthy Maharajahs and the peasants with threepence a day—all the medley of conflicting political, religious and economic interests.

Now, all these differences undoubtedly exist, and, as a result, the politics of India are very involved as the affairs of so large a country are bound to be. But I think I would rather stress the things that bind India together. And if there is one subject on which the nation is wholly and ardently united, it is a deep detestation of all that the Nazis stand for: aggression, the philosophy of brute force the exaltation of the State above all other ethics, the denial of individual liberty, the organized suppression of truth—these are the things that India most abhors.

I claim that no section of the world is more deeply anti-Nazi than the Indian nationalists. The movement for India's self-determination is, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, based on the twin concepts of truth and non-violence. Throughout all these years of agitation and struggle, Indian nationalism has kept violence and racial hatred at arm's length. Non-violent in its methods, anti-violent in its fundamental ideology, the Indian nationalist movement seeks to regenerate and unify a great people. As our poet Tagore puts it, it is in a world fearless and free, and unbroken into fragments by race and creed and nationality, that we want a fully self-determining India to awake. Who, in modern times, has so deeply affronted and imperilled these ideals as Hitler and Mussolini?

The Indian nationalist can claim further that his hatred of Hitlerism is not only deeper than that of many others, but that it is of earlier date. What evidence is there of this? The whole trend of Indian criticism of British foreign policy before this war was that it appeared to temporise with obviously evil forces. Pandit Nehru is, after Gandhi, India's best-known political leader, and while he was in Prague during the Czech crisis in 1938, he was officially invited to visit Germany. Others, you will remember, accepted such invitations; but the Indian leader left the Germans in no doubt as to his own feelings on the subject. He rejected the invitation so summarily that the German wireless started a violent personal campaign against him. Likewise, Mussolini knows how vain have been *his* efforts to get Pandit Nehru to visit Italy.

With such a fundamental identity of interest, what is it then that still holds India back? The answer to that is—that India is *not* holding back. Her factories are working overtime meeting the war demands; her war fund is swelling day by day; her recruiting offices daily turn away hundreds of volunteers; and all the resources of a great country much more industrialized than she was in the last war, are harnessed to the war effort of the Allies. Nevertheless, it is true that India is capable of an even greater effort. Few realize the part that she will have to play in the struggle that lies ahead of us. Not only is she the centre of the scheme of Allied defence in the East, but, at a later stage in the war, when the German-Italian offensive has been arrested and we begin the task of driving the defeat home, and of finally crushing this menace, India will bulk even larger. With her men, her wealth, and her uttermost sacrifice, she will have to fight decisively in her own interests and in that of civilization. That part will not be played adequately and well unless India's natural leaders direct the *moral* as well as the material effort of the country.

In the last few weeks, India has realized the full implications of the peril that now overhangs us. We realize that it is India's destiny as well as that of Britain that is being determined. We know that there can be no hope of freedom or grace in life if the Nazis are allowed to win. We realize the peril, and the pace at which it is advancing. No Indian has the smallest doubt in his mind that if the Nazi tanks storm their way to victory, the hope of India as well as that of the rest of the freedom-loving world would be crushed—bone and limb.

This surging sympathy of the people is at one with Britain in this hour of her greatest trial. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that all the political leaders of India have yet completely identified themselves with the cause, and taken their rightful place in leading the country's war effort. Mahatma Gandhi speaks of the hundreds of letters he receives urging that, in such a crisis, India should agree to call a truce to the political controversy with Britain. Pandit Nehru has said that it would be derogatory to the honour of India to bargain when Britain is fighting for her life. As a result, today, though the official policy of the Indian National Congress Party still remains unchanged, the statements of its leaders make it quite clear that the Congress will not do anything to embarrass the war effort of the country.

At the moment the tide of feeling is beginning to run even higher. Italy's entry into the war has brought the peril nearer home to India. But if Nationalist India is to pull her full weight in the struggle, it will be necessary to come to a satisfactory understanding on the political issues that still hamper the free expression of our fundamental unity—a unity which adversity will only strengthen. The Congress and the Moslem League, British India and that part of India which is ruled by the Princes; India as a whole, and Britain, have now in this hour of their common peril, their greatest opportunity for settling many old problems. The things that bind India's destiny to that of the Allies are deep and fundamental. And I am sure that the statesmanship required to brush away the last mental reservations between us will shortly be forthcoming both in my country and in yours.

IN PARENTHESIS

Only Exposed

"I AM delighted to meet you," said the father of the college student, shaking hands warmly with the professor. "My son took algebra from you last year, you know."

"Pardon me," said the professor, "he was exposed to it, but he did not take it."

* * *

Cynic

A YOUNG doctor returned to his native village and called upon the old family physician.

"I suppose you intend to specialize," remarked the latter.

"Oh, yes," replied the young man, "in the diseases of the nose, for the ears and throat are too complicated to be combined with the nose for purposes of study and treatment."

Thereupon the family physician inquired: "Which nostril are you concentrating on?"

* * *

Convoy

HE had had a good "night out" at his club, and went to the terminus to catch his last bus home—a No. 8. But the result of his many little drinks was that he saw *three* No. 8 buses. As he clambered aboard the first, he said to the conductor: "You're—hic—busy tonight. Not often there's three No. 8's here!" The conductor stared at him, and then, recognizing the symptoms, replied seriously: "That's right, mate. Fact is, since we've started the convoy system on this line we haven't lost a single bus."

* * *

Strategy

THE sailor had shore leave, and to reach the streets he had to pass the dockyard gates, where a Customs officer was on duty to make sure that nothing was smuggled ashore. Approaching the officer, the sailor said politely, "Will it be all right for me to bring some tobacco ashore tomorrow?" "If you try to bring out more than the regulations allow," said the officer grimly, "you'll be arrested."

The sailor thanked him and went on. Next day he appeared again and, on passing through the gates was stopped by the Customs officer, who demanded: "Where's that tobacco?"

The sailor grinned broadly. "I brought it ashore yesterday," he said.

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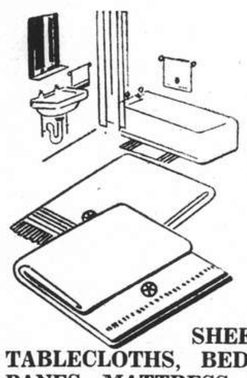

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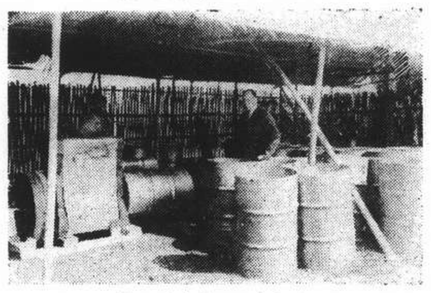

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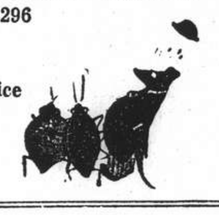

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Tokyo Envoy to Moscow Will Call Molotov "Tovarish"

Word Remembered from Russo-Japanese War; Dislikes Communism But Likes Russians

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

"I WILL have a heart to heart talk with M. Viacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, for the improvement of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, addressing him as Tovarish (camarade) Molotov," Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Ambassador-designate to Moscow, said in a press interview.

Tovarish is one of the "twenty Russian words" which he still remembers since his contact with the Russians during the Russo-Japanese War in 1904/5, according to Lieut-Gen. Tatekawa.

Lieut.-Gen. Tatekawa said: "I dislike Communism, but I like Russians, who are frank and honest. My sojourn abroad totalled 13 years of which six years were spent in England. I trust I can get along well in the Soviet Union."

The soldier diplomat joined the Russo-Japanese War as the Commander of a cavalry squadron which distinguished itself with reconnoitring enemy positions for two weeks by traversing 1,200 kilometres. When the war terminated with the Portsmouth Treaty in 1905, Lieut.-Gen. Tatekawa, personally, saw his fallen men courteously buried by the Russians, which fact made him strongly attached to the Russians.

Acquaintances Executed

His first visit to Moscow was made in 1911 enroute to London. Lieut.-Gen. Tatekawa has since visited Moscow four times, but only a two-day stay was permitted in Moscow on each occasion.

While serving on the General Staff of the Army as a sectional chief Lieut.-Gen. Tatekawa recalled that he had made the acquaintance of M. Plimakov and other military attaches, but those Russian officers have already been executed by a firing squad in connection with the Tohachevsky purge, therefore, he has no acquaintance in the Soviet Union.

Solidly upholding the Government's foreign policy Lieut.-Gen. Tatekawa expressed the opinion that Japan was now at a loss to which horse she should bet on but was reminded of the impossibility of betting on all the horses.

Closer Ties Seen

The choice of Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa (retired) as Ambassador to Moscow has been favourably received by the metropolitan papers.

The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" recalls that Lieut.-General Tatekawa represented the League for the Construction of a New East Asia, which demands recrientation of diplomacy and it believes that Lieut.-Gen. Tatekawa will make Japan's best Ambassador to Moscow at this juncture.

Referring to the speech by M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, at a recent session of the Supreme Council stressing the desirability of rapprochement with Japan, the "Asahi Shimbun" attaches importance to the selection of Lieut-General Tatekawa as Ambassador to Moscow. The daily expects the diplomatic offensive of the Konoye Cabinet to get under way with the appointments of successors to the diplomatic representatives, who have been recalled from various countries.

The "Kokumin Shimbun" asserts that the development of the situation between Japan and the Soviet Union deserves careful attention because of Lieut.-Gen. Tatekawa's jealous advocacy of rapprochement with the Soviet Union as leader of the League for the Construction of a New East Asia, also on account of the assistance to be given him by the designate-Minister-at-large, Mr. Haruhiko Nishi, who formerly served the Japanese Embassy at Moscow as counsellor and who is fully acquainted with the fishery and coal oil concessions issues.

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" thinks that the shake-up in the diplomatic posts is intended to replace diplomats of the old school or pro-American and pro-British ones with career and non-career diplomats possessed of the reformist ideology.—Reuter.

Communists Said Encircled

Japanese Report Three Pronged Drives in Area North of Yangtze

On the North Bank of the Yangtze River, Sept. 10.

Ten thousand Chinese Communist troops comprising the new Fourth Army and part of the Eighth Route Army are swiftly being encircled by Japanese forces, who have launched a three-pronged offensive in the area to the north of the Yangtze River and east of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, reports reaching field headquarters here revealed.

Japanese forces already have seized important enemy positions and rapidly are tightening their cordon around the main body of the Communist forces, reports here disclosed.

According to information here, the new Fourth Army, under the command of General Lo Ping-hui, and a part of the Eighth Route Army, made a long trek southward from Shansi Province and succeeded in establishing a Communist regime in the area to the west of Lake Kaoyu, western Kiangsu.

Towns Occupied

The right wing of the Japanese forces, despatches said, occupied the town of Tienchang, eastern Anhwei near the Kiangsu-Anhwei border after penetrating strong enemy defence positions around the town. The occupation was effected on Friday afternoon.

Simultaneously, a part of the right wing forces defeated 600 Communist troops in a pitched battle at Chakienchen, eight kilometres southwest of Tienchang. Another body of 500 troops was routed Saturday morning in the same neigbourhood, reports added.

Meanwhile, left-wing Japanese units advanced swiftly in a north-easterly direction from the Tientsin-Pukow railway and by Saturday evening reached Kucheng, in eastern Anhwei. The Japanese forces, previous to their occupation of Kucheng, had advanced 40 kilometres from the Laian sector where they defeated a large force on the previous day.

The third Japanese force, it was reported, is working its way northward from the North bank of the Yangtze.

Bombers Active

From Liuho, reports here said, Japanese forces on Saturday morning thrust their way into Pantatsi, in eastern Anhwei. By Sunday, the town was cleared.

In cooperation with land forces, Japanese army planes were active, bombing military establishments in the neighbourhood of Kaoyu in western Kiansu, reports reaching here said. Military establishments at Hinghwa, 40 kilometres north-east of Kaoyu, and munition factories at Taihsien, 70 kilometres southwest of Kaoyu, were on Sunday subjected to intensive bombing raids by Japanese army flying squadrons.

Japanese raiders repeated their attack on Hinghwa area yesterday, it was reported that more than 200 vessels were concentrated there by the Chungking Command.—Domei.

Economic Matters in N.E.I. Discussions

Kobayashi's Statement In Nissho Maru

Aboard ss. Nissho Maru, Sept. 10.

The forthcoming negotiations between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies will exclusively concern economic subjects, Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi, Commerce and Industry Minister, and special envoy to the N.E.I., stated in an interview with Japanese correspondents aboard this liner yesterday.

The envoy said that the negotiations will be based on the principle of co-existence and mutual prosperity and that the negotiators will seek to solve the formula of taking into full consideration peace and friendship.

Mr. Kobayashi is in high spirits and thoroughly enjoying the calm voyage aboard the Nissho Maru which is due to arrive in Batavia on Thursday.

It is understood that upon landing Mr. Kobayashi will issue a statement clarifying Japan's fundamental attitude towards the conference.—Domei.

Ningpo Again Suffers Heavy Bombing

Twenty-Four Killed by Japanese Raiders

Twenty-four persons were killed and 72 wounded on Monday when two groups of Japanese 'planes again bombed Ningpo, the most important trade centre in east Chekiang, according to a Ningpo message published by the evening edition of the "Sin Wan Pao." Most of the bombs did not hit important objects in the district because the machines were kept at a high altitude by the anti-aircraft fire, it was said.

Four 'planes circled over the district at 7.36 a.m. and dropped 14 bombs at 11 places. In this raid, 23 persons were killed and 62 others wounded. The same number of 'planes again reached the district at 10.36 a.m. and dropped 13 bombs. No details of damage were given in the report.

Admiral Decoux Loyal to Vichy

Telegram Sent to New Secretary of State for Colonies

Hanoi, Sept. 10.

A telegram expressing the loyalty of the people and rulers of Indo-China, was sent by the Governor-General, Vice-Admiral Decoux, to the new Secretary of State for Colonies, Rear-Admiral Platon, on Sunday, it was announced here yesterday. The message, despatched on the occasion of Admiral Platon's promotion to ministerial rank, stated:

"On behalf of the protected sovereigns of this French possession and of the Indo-Chinese population, and on my own behalf, I give you the assurance of full Indo-Chinese adherence to the motherland in all respects.

"Despite present disquiet, Indo-China remains calm, united and orderly," Vice-Admiral Decoux declared.

In reply, he received the following telegram: "I was particularly happy to receive the congratulations and statements of loyalty that you addressed to me on behalf of the protected sovereigns, the population of Indo-China, and the Governor General himself.

"This gesture of loyalty, in present circumstances, takes on full importance.

"I am happy," Admiral Platon stated, "to know that Indo-China lives in calm and union under the authority of a leader in whom the French Government and the Chief of State have full confidence."

Vice-Admiral Decoux meanwhile gave a luncheon here yesterday, and among the guests were General Nishihara, head of the Japanese delegation here, Colonel Koibe, another member of the delegation, M. de Tascher, French Commercial Attache to Tokyo now visiting here, and General Martin, Commander in Chief of the French forces in Indo-China.—Havas.

Eighth Route Army in Action in North

46 Strategic Places Said Recaptured in Drive

Chungking, Sept. 10.

The Eighth Route Army, the Communist Army of China, has put 105 regiments in action in the north against Japanese troops and has recaptured 46 strategic places, it was stated here this morning.

The Eighth Army offensive was launched, it was stated, in order to prevent the distribution of Japanese reinforcements arrived from Japan and Manchoukuo to strengthen positions in southern Shansi, Hankow and Hainan. These troops were assertedly to be used shortly in a decisive offensive on Chungking.

The Eighth Route Army, however, has created a diversion which, according to Chungking quarters, prevents the routine distribution of the newly arrived Japanese forces.

Furthermore, the same circles said the Eighth Army plans, by its offensive, to save the autumn harvests of the Chinese peasants in the north, for these harvests "might otherwise be destroyed by the Japanese."—Havas.

Tientsin Silver Placed In Japanese Bank

Tientsin, Sept. 10.

The silver currency amounting to £200,000, which has been set aside from the silver deposited in the French Concession in accordance with the recently concluded Franco-Japanese agreement, was yesterday transferred to the Tientsin Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The silver currency to be used as a relief fund for Chinese refugees, was deposited in the safe of the Yokohama Specie Bank office, and the safe was temporarily sealed in the presence of the French and Japanese Consuls-General.—Domei.

Medal for British Army Man in Shanghai

Staff-Sergeant W.J. Cuffe In Honours List

The Medal of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire for meritorious service has been awarded to Staff-Sergeant W. J. Cuffe, Royal Army Service Corps, who has been employed in the office of the British Military Attache in China since 1937.

Staff-Sergeant Cuffe, whose wife and two children reside with him in Shanghai, was appointed to the Military Attache's office immediately after his arrival here in H.M.T. Dilwara in November, 1937.

News of the award was contained yesterday in orders issued by the British military authorities in Shanghai.

Embargo Against Japan Urged by Newspaper

U.S. Should Stop Scrap, Says "Washington Star"

Washington, Sept. 10.

The "Washington Evening Star" yesterday published an editorial urging the enforcement of an embargo on the shipment of iron and steel scrap to Japan.

Such an embargo would serve two purposes, the newspaper said. It would conserve the supply for domestic use and prevent Japan from obtaining material in the United States that would be useful in carrying out "her aggressive policy in the Far East.—United Press.

"Father of Japanese Naval Strategy" Dies

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

A naval funeral will be accorded Admiral Tanin Yamaya, "Father of Japanese Naval strategy," who died at 12.29 p.m. today at the age of 74.

Admiral Yamaya was appointed Lieutenant in 1888. He took part in the Sino-Japanese War of 1895-96, the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 and the World War.

As Commander-in-Chief of the First Combined Fleets in the latter struggle, he occupied German islands in the Pacific which now form the Japanese Mandated territory.—United Press.

Britain Prepares

Heavy tanks of the Royal Tank Regiment rumble over roads somewhere in southern England. They are expected to give a good account of themselves if Hitler's hordes invade England.

Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling Praises Pact with Canada

Open Defensive Alliance with U.S.A. Seen; Hitler's "Blockade" Shows Difficulties of Air Siege

New York, Sept. 10.

THE agreement between President Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King Prime Minister of Canada for a joint defence board would seem to open the way for an eventual defensive alliance with Canada if the two nations should wish to enter into such a pact, writes Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, jun., U.S.N. (retd.).

The President and the Prime Minister for the present apparently intend to limit their military cooperation to exchanges of information and the formulation of joint defence plans by representatives of the armed forces of each country.

There is a great deal of work to be done and in my judgment it is of first importance that we have recognized the fact and at last are on the way to substitute intelligent advance planning for precipitate and unplanned action which has caused us many difficulties in the past.

To envisage what the joint board already is facing in its study of mutual sea, land and air defence problems, one has only to look at the map. Geographically Canada is a part of the United States so far as matters of defence are concerned, and our military leaders have long recognized that fact.

More Than Geographical

The matter, however, is more than geographical, and if the joint board is to render the greatest service, it will have to consider industrial cooperation, joint planning in such matters as transportation and the placing of air fields, the development of electric power and kindred matters.

Fortunately, American relations with Canada have always been extremely close and friendly. The two countries have a common political viewpoint on many questions and in many ways their interests are reciprocal and non-competitive.

Germany's attacks on Britain are increasing in intensity and it is entirely within the realm of possibility that Canada may find her world position affected by the present terrific attacks on the British Isles.

It may be significant that the Roosevelt-Mackenzie King agreement followed the declaration by Germany of a total blockade of the British Isles and unlimited sea and air warfare all about Britain with the exception of Irish territorial waters.

Situation Regularized

This declaration, one would judge, is designed to put Germany within the rules of international law by warning neutrals that mines will be strewn in certain steamship lanes and that the Germans will attack every ship that enters the blockade zone.

In point of fact, the German announcement merely regularizes a situation which has prevailed for some time, for the Germans began sinking neutral ships in British waters soon after the war started. It may be that Adolf Hitler now wishes to convey the idea that he has the upper hand and that his siege will soon subdue the British.

Nothing in the struggle between the two great belligerents, however, has been altered by the declaration for both have been conducting total war in which the rights of neutrals got little consideration.

German Air Losses

One effect of the German declaration, however, was to hasten the transfer of fifty over-age United States destroyers to Britain in return for naval and air bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere. These craft were badly needed by the British to fight the intensified German submarine and air attacks.

It is just possible that Hitler's blockade move was influenced in some measure by the difficulties he has been encountering in his air siege of Britain. That the German air force has suffered large losses cannot be questioned. So far, despite its numerical supremacy, it has not been able to drive British planes from the skies or to clear a way for a "bridgehead" which would enable German troops to be landed for a general invasion of the British Isles.

Hitler may foresee a long siege and one in which submarine and surface craft will play a role similar to that now being played by planes.—United Press.

France Reviews Winter Fuel Problem

Unemployment Also Probed By Vichy Cabinet

Vichy, Sept. 10.

Problems raised by the scarcity of fuel and by the great unemployment in France at present, were discussed by the Cabinet under the chairmanship of the Vice-Premier, M. Pierre Laval, yesterday. All Ministers took part in the conference.

Ways and means to obtain ersatz fuel in France, and district public works projects to do away with unemployment throughout the country, were given the closest attention.

Observers pointed out that the Cabinet's duty is to discuss matters in their preliminary stages, and then allow the Council of Ministers, presided over by Marshal Philippe Petain and including only eight other statesmen, to put the final touches and reach final decisions.—Havas.

Driving Licence Offender Cautioned in H.M. Court

Two offenders against the driving licence regulations were cautioned by H. M. Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H. M. Police Court yesterday. Mr. J. D. Sayle admitted negligence in failing to renew his driving licence for the present year, but stated that he was leaving for Singapore shortly. Sub-Inspector G. Craik, prosecuting for the S. M. P., stated that the other offender, who pleaded guilty by letter, had only recently arrived in Shanghai, and was driving a friend's car when stopped.

Pirates at Work in Hongkong Waters

Two Attacks Reported to Police in Few Days

Hongkong, Sept. 9.

Chinese pirates have been active lately in and off Hongkong waters, the "Hongkong Daily News" announced.

Two attacks by pirates were reported to the Water Police here during the past few days. The first concerned a robbery in Hongkong waters. The victim, a Chinese junk owner named Yuen Yeung Hin, claimed that his ship was stopped by a pirate junk off Sau Si Mun. He lost money and goods valued at $120. His cargo, eight baskets of salt fish, was also seized.

The second robbery was reported by the master of an unlicensed fishing boat. He lost 5,500 empty Japanese beer bottles and also his junk which was taken by the pirates. The bottles were valued at $350 and the junk at $200.

The piracy occurred close to Lung Kiu Tan, near Hongkong. In both cases there were four men involved in the robbery, two of them armed.—Havas.

New Tokyo-Changchun Telephone Service

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

Spanning a distance of 3,000 kilometres, a new telephone service between Tokyo and Changchun, capital of Manchoukuo, became available at noon today.

Heretofore only radio-telephone communication was available between the two capitals. The new telephone cable will be linked with that from Mukden to Tientsin tomorrow. The charge for a Tokyo to Tientsin communication will be Y.8.40 for each three minutes.—Domei.

Former Minister Dies In Peiping

Mr. Chiang Tien-to Passes Away After Short Illness

Peiping, Sept. 10.

Chiang Tien-to, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and a prominent Shanghai lawyer, died at the French Hospital in the Legation Quarter on Saturday at the age of 62 years.

Mr. Chiang came to Peiping by air from Shanghai on August 15 on private business. Two weeks later, he suffered from severe stomach pains, and although he went to the French Hospital on September 4 and an operation was carried out the following day, Mr. Chiang failed to recover.

He leaves behind two sons, two daughters and an aged mother. His elder son is a professor in the China College here.

The deceased was a native of Huahsien, Kwangtung province, and graduated from Waseda University, Japan. Upon his return to China, he took up a practice as a lawyer, and rose to Chairman of the Lawyers' Union here, and later Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr. Chiang was a close friend of the late Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Tang Shao-yi.—Havas.

Cholera Epidemic Raging In Karachi

Teheran, Sept. 10.

A cholera epidemic has broken out in Karachi, India, and there have already been many fatalities, the "Journal of Teheran" reported this morning.

Iran, it added, has taken precautionary measures in this connection by closing all entrances along the southern frontier and placing quarantine restrictions on all persons wishing to enter the country.—Havas.

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熱！
若素
WAKAMOTO
For months I had been in the clutch of tormenting ailments
Long agonizing hours of acute headaches and dizziness put me in a most miserable condition. Life was unbearable and meant little to me. Now I say goodbye to all these troubles and enjoy life with vim and vigour, since I took that remarkable health conditioner....

WAKAMOTO
YEAST TABLETS
Success Depends On Health And Energy!

FROM DAY TO DAY

MEMBERS of The King's Daughters' Society are reminded of the general meeting to be held on Wednesday, at 104 Route Ferguson. Tea 4.30 p.m., business 5.30 p.m.

MR. J. van Reekum, who is a managing director of the Paper Company Van Reekum organization, is due at Shanghai tomorrow from New York on one of his regular trips to the Far East.

MR. A. Y. Tait, of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Mrs. Tait and daughter left on Sunday for Victoria, B.C., intending to spend a six months' holiday in Canada and the United States.

THREE pairs of shoes and a gold ring were stolen by three robbers from 952 Avenue Road at 2.45 p.m. yesterday. The miscreants intimidated the occupants with a pistol and escaped after taking the shoes and the ring.

THE King's Daughters' Society will hold a Jumble Sale on October 1, in the Union Church Hall. Contributions of clothing, furniture, etc. will be gratefully accepted and may be sent either to 868 Avenue Foch (tel. 38175 for collection) or direct to the Hall, marked "K.D.S. Jumble."

MR. A. H. George, British Consul-General, called at 11 a.m. yesterday on Major-Gen. Miura, commander of the Japanese Gendarmerie. This was purely a courtesy visit, with a view to continuing liaison formerly maintained by the commander of the British forces in Shanghai, which have now been withdrawn.

SPECIAL postage stamps to commemorate the national thrift movement, will be issued by the Central Postal Administration of the Chinese National Government at Chungking on or before October 10, says the "Chinese American Daily News." A message to the people, urging them to participate in the movement will be inscribed on the stamps, the report adds.

ANGERED at the attention Yue Zee-sz, his wife, was showing to another man, Yue Zang-kong, a Chinese carpenter, murdered his wife with an axe at their home at 134/202 Thorburn Road at 7 p.m. on Sunday. The police was called out by the neighbours, who heard the woman's cries, but they found the woman already dead when they arrived.

DR. D. C. Graham, curator of the West China Union University Museum at Chengtu, Szechuan, will conduct a round-table discussion in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday at 5.30 p.m. The discussion, which will be informal in nature, will centre around the archaeology and cultural development of the West China area. All those who are interested are invited to attend.

MRS. Carolyn Morris, home manager, and, in the absence on furlough of Mr. Burnes, acting principal, gave a reception at the American School on Friday evening last to enable the school faculty and a few other friends to meet several new teachers who have recently arrived from United States and who will be associated with the work during the next year. The autumn term commences this morning.

A REQUEST for the withdrawal of token money was made by the Shanghai Bankers Association and the Native Bankers Association to local Chinese trade guilds in a circular letter received by the City Chamber of Commerce on Monday, says the "Sin Wan Pao." It was pointed out that there is now a sufficient quantity of subsidiary banknotes circulating in the city. The letter also urged the foreign municipal authorities to take disciplinary measures to check the indiscriminate issue of token money, the paper concludes.

The second big trade union to lend a quarter of a million pounds to the Government free of interest — the Transport and General Workers'—is Mr. Bevin's union. Born at Winsford, in Somerset, Mr. Bevin early found his way to Bristol, first working in a restaurant. He then drove a delivery van and became a local official of the Dockers' Union. After the last war he set himself the task of getting all transport workers into one union, with his own Dockers' Union at the centre. He gradually absorbed cabmen, van and lorry-drivers, tramway workers, and so forth, each with its own section and its own officials within the framework of the bigger union.

In spite of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, most Chinese inhabitants of the non-occupied areas in Kwangtung province have continued their own cultural advancement if the number of books stores which are being set up in the province is any indication, states a Shaokwan message to the "Sin Wan Pao." Spread over a number of cities in northern Kwangtung are more than 100 book stores, both big and small. Most of these are concentrated in the districts of Kukong and Chihsing, while branch stores are soon to open at Meihsien, Lungchow and about 20 other districts. This indication of China's cultural rebirth is among the many heartening features in "free China" areas.

Passenger Lists

DEPARTURES

Sept. 9, for Chinwangtao: Mr. N. P. Downie, Miss M. B. Jenkins, Mr. T. C. Sun, Mrs. A. C. Hill.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
U.S.S. Alden 211	Am.	—
Jun M.	Jap.	K.U.K.
Tsingtao M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Chialing M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Hsingyun M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Yichang	Chi.	Showa S.
Hattuna	Ndr.	T.K.K.
Mohlenhof	Ger.	Carlowitz
Kunikawa M.	Jap.	Showa S.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B

SHIPPING NEWS

U.S.S. Alden 211 left Shanghai yesterday morning.

* * *

The ss. ATAGO MARU of the N.Y.K. Line arrived in port at 10 a.m. yesterday, carrying cargo for Bombay. The steamer will resume her voyage this afternoon.

* * *

The D.K.K. Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen liner, the ss. HOTEN MARU, will sail for the northern ports at 9 a.m. tomorrow. The steamer is berthed at the D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf in Yangtszepoo.

* * *

The Toa K.K. Kobe express service liner, the ss. TAIYO MARU, is expected to arrive tomorrow afternoon. The steamer will leave Shanghai on her return voyage to Kobe at 6 a.m. on Sunday from the Yangtszepoo Wharf.

* * *

Coming from her regular trip to Nagasaki, the Toa K.K. liner ss. NAGASAKI MARU is due to arrive in Shanghai at 3 p.m. on Friday, bringing passengers and mail from Japan. She will be berthed at the Wayside Wharf and will sail on her return voyage to Japan at 9 a.m. on Saturday.

* * *

On her way to San Francisco the ss. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, luxury liner of the American President Lines, is due to arrive in port early this morning from Manila and Hongkong. The steamer will sail on her return voyage to the Pacific Coast ports of the U.S.A. at 9 a.m. tomorrow, calling at Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on her way. The last tender, taking passengers and light baggage, will leave the Customs Jetty at 4.30 a.m. the day of the departure. It has been stated by the company that no visitors will be allowed on board.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From MANILA: Pres. Coolidge, with mail, due this morning. Buoys 11-12. Passengers expected at the Customs Jetty about 11 a.m. She will sail for San Francisco and Los Angeles to-morrow morning, the last tender leaving the Customs Jetty at 7.30 a.m.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From Bombay
Ginyo M — 15/9

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York
Besholt — 17/9
St. Voyager — 21/9
Sagoland — 22/9
P Polk 9/8 24/9
P G'field 29/8 14/10
Vasaholm — 20/10

From Balboa
P G'field 6/9 14/10

From Los Angeles
P Polk 27/8 24/9
Nitta M 19/8 1/10

From Honolulu
P Polk 7/9 24/9

From Seattle
Coldbrook — 13/9

From Yokohama
Nitta M 7/9 1/10

From Kobe
Taiyo M 10/9 12/9

From Nagasaki
N'saki M 12/9 13/9

From Keelung
Tyosa M 28/9 30/9

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen
Dairen M 11/9 13/9

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.-C.-J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG MANILA AND NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS. For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road, Telephone 16247.

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Liverpool
Kasima M 21/9

For Bombay
Atago M 11/9

For New York
Nankai M 11/9
Peiping 11/9
Yamaura M 13/9
Sakura M 21/9
Steel Voyager 22/9
P Polk 26/9

For Los Angeles
Peiping 11/9
Asama M 2/10

For San Francisco
P Coolidge 12/9

For Manila
Peiping 11/9
Coldbrook 15/9
P Polk 26/9

For Hongkong
P Polk 26/9

For Kobe
P Coolidge 12/9
Taiyo M 15/9
Ginyo M 17/9

For Nagasaki
Shanghai M 11/9
Nagasaki M 14/9

For Dairen
Hoten M 12/9
Dairen M 15/9
Tsingtao M 16/9
Hoten M 21/9
Dairen M 24/9

Vessels Discharging

MERIONES. From Liverpool arrived on September 9, and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Monday, September 16, at 10 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 12-9

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Yamaura M.	Japan	Y.K.K.
Nankai M.	Japan	O.S.K.
Fooshing	Hsinkong	C.C.T.
Aurora	Vladivostok	Ch. Hellenic
Atago M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Storstad	Japan	S.V.O.C.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Chingming M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Shanghai M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Nantung M.	Nantung	T.K.K.
Tawha	T'lungkong	Quen Kee
Whakou	T'lungkong	Ta Yah
Hoten M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Hsingya M.	River Ports	T.K.K.
Talien	Tsungming	Wan Woo
Taiko M. 18	Hsinkong	T.K.K.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Orient-California Line
via Honolulu
*ASAMA MARU ..... Oct. 2
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14
TATUTA MARU ..... Oct. 24
YAWATA MARU .... Nov. 7
KAMAKURA MARU .. Nov. 15
*Sailing from Kobe

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HIE MARU ..... Sept. 23
HEIAN MARU ..... Oct. 16
HIKAWA MARU .... Oct. 28

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
SAKURA MARU ..... Sept. 21
SANUKI MARU ..... Oct. 11

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
ATUTA MARU ..... Sept. 23

European Mail Line
For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town and Lisbon.
*KASIMA MARU ..... Sept. 21
SUWA MARU ..... Dec. 7
*Beyond Bombay Suspended

Japan-Bombay Line
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
ATAGO MARU ..... Sept. 11
HARUNA MARU .... Oct. 7

Orient-South America Line
West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
HEIYO MARU ..... Sept. 27
YASUKUNI MARU ... Oct. 27

Shanghai—Kobe Yokohama Line
GINYO MARU ..... Sept. 17
ANYO MARU ..... Oct. 1
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14

31 The Bund **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA** Telephone 12842
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C. N. CO., LTD.
(CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.)
Frequent and regular sailings by modern and comfortable passenger and cargo liners serving:
NORTH and SOUTH CHINA PORTS—HONGKONG—MANILA SIAM—INDO CHINA—STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA—SOLOMON ISLANDS
Information relating to sailing, ports of call, freight and passage rates will be gladly given on request to intending passengers and shippers
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
21-23 French Bund *Agents* Telephone 12020

DE LA RAMA LINE
NEW YORK
VIA HONGKONG MANILA LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA CANAL
Following Sailing about Sept. 22
ms. Dona Aurora sails Oct. 7
ms. Dona Nati sails Oct. 21
ALL VESSELS HAVE DEEP TANKS FOR OIL IN BULK
For freight and passage apply to:
DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP AGENCIES
51 Canton Road *General Agents* Telephone 15044

O.S.K.

Shanghai Sailing
For New York via Los Angeles
NANKAI MARU ..... Sept. 11

Kobe Sailings
For South America via Panama
BRAZIL MARU ..... Sept. 13
RIO DE JANEIRO MARU Oct. 28
For E. and S. Africa and S. America
KANTO MARU ..... Sept. 11
ARABIA MARU ..... Sept. 27
AFRICA MARU ..... Oct. 29

Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
SYDNEY MARU ..... Sept. 30
For Bombay and Karachi
MELBOURNE MARU .. Sept. 11
For Rangoon and Calcutta
HAMBURG MARU .... Sept. 13
ARGUN MARU ..... Sept. 24
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Sept. 29

Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
GANGES MARU ..... Sept. 17
MEXICO MARU ..... Oct. 3

OSAKA SYOSEN KAISYA
20 Canton Road Telephones 15323-15324

BARBER-WILHELMSEN

Express Service
Shanghai—34 DAYS—New York
To New York and Boston via Los Angeles and Panama Canal
Next Sailing about September 23
For Freights and Passage Rates apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
17 Canton Road Telephone 11869

Go Empress
AND ENJOY SCENIC CANADA

Record-breaking trans-Pacific speed. Then the trip of trips, across Canada in *air-conditioned* trains. See Banff, Lake Louise, Great Lakes, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec. Convenient connecting train service to United States points. If Europe-bound connect direct with Canadian Pacific Trans-Atlantic liners. One management all the way!

TO PACIFIC COAST—
First week in October — First week in December
First week in November — Fifth week in December
TO HONGKONG AND MANILA—
Fourth week in September — Third week in October

Canadian Pacific
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM
The Bund and Peking Road, Shanghai. Tel. 19490

TOA K.K.
Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival	Departure (summer time)
SHANGHAI MARU	Sept. 10 ..... (Wayside Wharf)	Sept. 11 at 9 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)
NAGASAKI MARU	Sept. 13	Sept. 14 at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI MARU	Sept. 15	Sept. 16 at 9 a.m.
NAGASAKI MARU	Sept. 18	Sept. 19 at 9 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

TAIYO MARU	Sept. 12 ..... (Wayside Wharf)	Sept. 15 at 6 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)

(Passengers are cordially requested to go on board between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. of the 14th.)
TAIYO MARU Sept. 23 ..... Sept. 26 at 5 p.m.
For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel. Telephones 42350, 44064
TOA KAIUN KAISYA
5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

GLEN & SHIRE LINES
Sailings to and from
UNITED KINGDOM
For details of freight and passage apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents
27 The Bund Telephone 15290

D.K.K.
For Passage and Freight apply to
DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646
Connecting with South Manchuria and Trans-Siberian Railways
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE
Shortest route between Europe and Far East.

	Arrival (Whangpoo Wharf)	Departure (Daylight Saving Time)
ss. HOTEN MARU	Sept. 10	Sept. 12 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Sept. 13	Sept. 15 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Sept. 16	Sept. 18 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Sept. 19	Sept. 21 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Sept. 22	Sept. 24 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Sept. 24	Sept. 26 at 9 a.m.

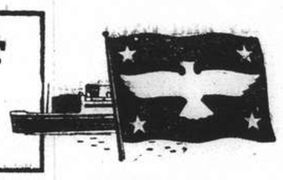
DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. CHOHEI MARU .....Departure: Sept. 15 at 5 p.m.
ss. TIENTSIN MARU ..... „ Sept. 18 at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE (Freight only)
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Sept. 19
ss. "KOGA MARU ..... Sept. 25

YAMASHITA LINE
Regular Freight Service
ss. "YAMAURA MARU"
Sailing about Sept. 13
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore via Philippine, Japan, Los Angeles and Panama Canal
KOBE SAILINGS

Orient-Seattle Line		Japan—New Zealand Line	
Kuwayama Maru	Sept. 14	Maniwa Maru	Oct. 31
Tosei Maru	Sept. 27		
Japan-Australia Line		**Japan—Persian Gulf Line**	
Montreal Maru	Sept. 10	Kohuku Maru	Sept. 20
Kogyo Maru	Oct. 10		

For freights please apply to:
YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
30 Foochow Road Telephones 17003, 17138

PRESIDENT LINER Sailings



SS. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE
Due Shanghai WEDNESDAY, September 11
Passengers are expected at Customs Jetty at 11.00 a.m.
Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU
Last tender leaves Customs Jetty at 7.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, September 12

VISITORS NOT ALLOWED ABOARD STEAMERS
Agents For:—
Transcontinental and Western Airlines
United Air Lines — American Pioneer Line
American Gulf Orient Line — United States Lines

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES
Round World Services

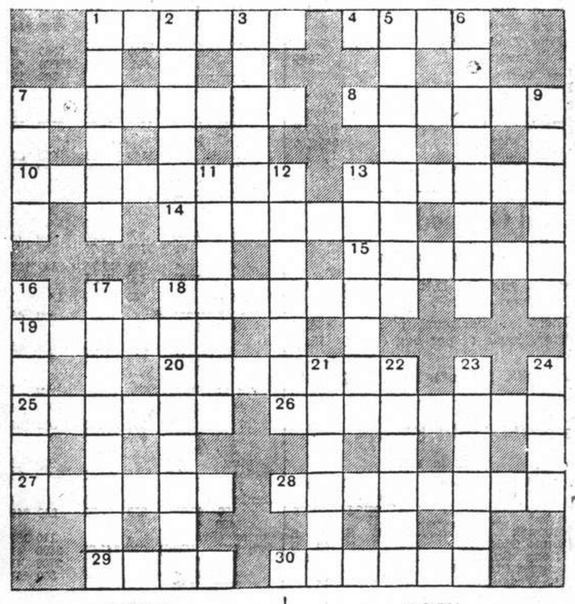
51 CANTON ROAD Tel. 15309

P. & O. B. I. —and— E. & A.
FOR SAILINGS TO JAPAN, HONGKONG, AUSTRALIA, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, STRAITS AND UNITED KINGDOM.
All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route and the route and all sailings are subject to cancellation, change or deviation with or without notice.
For particulars apply to the Agents:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
27 The Bund Telephone 11428

JAMES MAGILL & CO., LTD.
EXPERT PACKERS CUSTOMS BROKERS
FORWARDING AGENTS
120 Kiangse Road Telephone 11284

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 292

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 It exhibits a sharp curve (6)
4 Does it make horses husky? (4)
7 Strong quality of some unpleasant gases (3)
8 It might almost seem to make one's collar bone (6)
10 Outstanding people (two words—5, 3)
13 In growth I become supple (6)
14 Fit to be served at the end (7)
15 Where tree and mineral would be found, of course (6)
18 Entrance (7)
19 Not too late (two words—2, 4)
20 Food necessity in favour of mixed diet (7)
25 This island has a solemn makeup (6)
26 One might this on private water to catch the end (8)
27 Sirens may greet him (6)
28 Sound sympathy (two words—4, 4)
29 It may give one 18 across (4)
30 Put it in this food for speed (6)

DOWN

1 Even time obviously (6)
2 Every acre at Easter shows it (6)
3 This piece of jewellery may contain the first part (6)
5 Hustlers become unmerciful (8)
6 He's telling us! (8)
7 The boy that carries print (4)
9 Here is striking advice (6)
11 Behaviour of Miss in Mrs? (7)
12 Act as 6 down (7)
13 As clay in the potter's hands (7)
16 4 across is his by-product (6)
17 Signs of temper in the post office? (8)
18 Claim to be strong is otherwise (8)
21 Part of a car (6)
22 One might do it to open the port (6)
23 A literary take-off (6)
24 Fish that might make a dash (4)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS**: 5, Victor; 8, Jealousy; 9, Rancid; 10, Diminish; 11, Even; 14, Better or worse; 19, Osier; 22, Tintern; 23, Chair; 25, Scandalmonger; 31, Make 33, Both ends; 34, Strata; 35, Spelling; 36, Cradle. **DOWN**: 1, Device; 2, Plaint; 3, Junior; 4, Cypher; 5, Virago; 6, Confess; 7, Oxide; 12, Veil; 13, Nore; 15, Extra; 16, Owned; 17, Wheel; 18, Rondo; 20, Scum; 21, Bask; 24, Iceland; 26, Nonage; 27, Ambush; 28, Metier; 29, Needle; 30, Ending; 32, Alter.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 1/16d.	$ 69.19
U.S. $100 @ 5 1/4	$1,904.76
Yen 22 1/4	$100
Guilders 93 1/4	100
Rupees 19 1/4	100
Pesos 10 1/2	100
Hongkong $23	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 1/16d.	$ 66.78
U.S. $100 @ 5 1/16	$1,839.00
London—demand, $1=	3 1/16d.
4 months' sight credits	3 1/16d.
4 months' sight docts	3 1/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 1/16d.
6 months' sight docts	3 1/16d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S.$5 7/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$5 7/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$5 1/2

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03 U.S. $1=59.55d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ..... 3 1/16d. U.S. $5 1/16
Hongkong/London 1/2 3/16

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders .....Selling 97/8

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,839.080 £1=$67.368
Selling U.S.$100=$1,832.352 £1=$69.189

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @	6d	per	H.H.$ 1
" Buying " @	6 1/16	"	H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling " @	9.8	"	H.H.$100
" Buying " @	9 1/16	"	H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) selling @	170	per	H.H.$100
buying @	175	"	H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing	$2.797
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar	$4.923

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest 3 3/32	Lowest 3 1/2
U.S. G.$	5 3/8	5 1/32

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING		BUYING
Cash	September	
£ T.T.	3 1/2 4 m/s. l.c.	3 3/8
G.$ T.T.	5 5/8 4 m/s. l.c.	5 7/8
Rs. T.T.	19 3/8 15 d/s.	20 1/8

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	23 7/16	23 1/4
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34 3/4	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	63.10	—
Bombay offtake 25 bars.		

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

New York closing rate for Sept. 9	4.03
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.66
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.67

The market was again steady. In the early morning local speculators were sellers of U.S. dollars for September at 5⅜ whilst later Hongkong interests came out as sellers of sterling at 3 3/32d. This selling from Hongkong, which recommenced about the middle of last week, has been the chief support of our market and is responsible for the steadier undertone now prevailing. At the close there were sellers at:—

3 3/32	sterling	5 1/32	U.S.$ Cash
3 1/32	"	5 1/32	" Sept.
3 1/32	"	5 3/32	" Oct.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Sept. 9.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:			
Japan	81 1/4	London	1/5 1/32
New York	333	2 mths	
Shanghai	20 1/2	" sellers	1/5 1/32
Hongkong	84 1/4	" buyers	1/6 1/32
		Japan 2 mths	
		" sellers	82 3/4
		" buyers	77
London £ Sterling T. T. on:			
New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6 1/32
Madrid	37.70	Hongkong	1/3
Berne	17.65	Singapore	2/4 7/32
Bel. C'go	176 1/2*	Yokohama	1/2 1/2
Shanghai	3 1/32d.	" buying	1/2
New York U.S.$ T. T. on:			
Berlin	39.95	Japan	23.48
Spain	9.25 N.	Shanghai	5.40
Italy	5.05 N.	Hungary	19.50
S'zerland	22.78	Rumania	0.50
Sweden	23.85	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Montreal	86.875	Greece	0.68
Brazil	5.05	Finland	2.05
London			4.03
Buenos Aires Paper			29.78
" " " market rate			23.30
Montreal on London			4.64 1/4

N—Nom. *—Official †—Quoted.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:	Sept. 9.	
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/8%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 1/4%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2 3/4%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3 1/4%
Call money		7/8%
New York:		
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months		0 1/2%B 0 5/8%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months		0 5/8%B 0 1/2%A
Call money		1%

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's, D.H. per bale	$983
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	175
Wheat .... per picul (50 kilos)	$24.65
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	15.50
	picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, 20/22 78%	$5,300

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Sept. 10.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.155	.155
Antamok	.08 S	.08 S
Baguio Gold	.15 S	.15 S
Batong Buhay	.0075 S	.0075 S
Benguet Consolidated	4.30 *	—
Big Wedge	.18	.18
Consolidated Mines	.0022	.0022 S
Demonstration	.07	.07
East Mindanao	.075 S	.0775 S
I. X. L.	.245	.245
Itogen	.18	.18 S
Masbate Consolidated	.0675	.0675
Paracale Gumaus	.16	.165 S
San Mauricio	.50 S	.50 S
Surigao Consolidated	.16	.17 S
Suyoc	.095 S	.095 S
United Paracale	.16	.165
Mindanao Motherlode	.09 S	.09 S

Turnover for the Morning: 7,700 Shares. Index: (Morning Session) 51.22.
*—Over counter. S—Sales.—Reuter.

Silver Quotations

London, Sept. 10.

Silver prices advanced in London today, with quotations being fixed at:

	Sept. 9	Sept. 10
London spot	23 7/16d.	23 1/2d.
" forward	23 1/4d.	23 7/16d.
" gold	168/-	168/-

—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The weakness of the New York market was the reason for the early decline yesterday, when over-bought speculators lightened their holdings and shorts made the most of the decline. Towards midday more buyers appeared, with the result the market resumed a steadier tone, which however was not maintained. The afternoon easiness was caused by the receipt of a United Press telegram indicating the extremely serious damage done in London. Share prices did not decline greatly, however, and improvement may be expected on better news.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
456.55	105.32	General	285.39	—0.02
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	295.05	—3.15

Total 651,808 shares, 60 bonds.

Morning Session

I. I. Trust		3000	23.25	500 *23.25
	17000 23.50	6000	23.75	1000 *23.50
	8500 23.25	4000	*23.25	1000 *23.00
	7000 23.00	2500	23.25	
S'hai Loan		500	*28.00	2000 28.25
	1500 28.50	4000	28.00	4000 27.75
	1000 27.50	500	27.75	
Yangtsze Finance		500	14.50	1000 *14.70
	2000 14.60	1000	14.70	500 *14.80
	2000 15.00	500	14.80	1000 *14.90
	1500 15.00	5000	14.90	4000 14.80
	8000 14.70	1500	*14.60	2000 14.60
	1000 14.50	1500	14.40	500 14.30
	1000 14.50	2000	14.60	
S'hai Securities		29500	6.00	1000 6.00
	500 5.95	3500	6.05	11500 6.00
	5500 5.95	2000	5.90	500 *5.90
	2000 5.90	5500	5.85	20000 *5.80
	1500 5.90	500	5.95	
Int. Assurance				2500 15.00
China Realty				2000 8.70
S'hai Land		6000	13.50	500 *13.50
	500 *13.60	500	13.60	500 13.30
	4000 13.00	500	13.20	4000 13.10
	500 *13.00	1000	13.20	
Dockyards		2700	36.25	2300 36.00
	600 *36.25	1400	*36.50	600 36.50
	3300 36.75	6800	*36.75	2900 36.50
	500 *36.50	1600	36.25	300 36.50
	400 *36.25	4900	36.00	1000 *36.00
	500 *35.75	1900	35.75	1200 *35.75
	900 35.50	2100	35.75	500 *35.50
	2400 35.75	300	*35.75	100 *35.50
	600 *36.00	2900	36.00	
Wheelock		1300	81.00	200 80.50
	1300 81.50	500	82.00	300 *81.50
	100 *82.00	200	*81.50	600 *81.00
	100 81.50	1400	81.00	2400 80.50
	200 *80.50	2900	80.00	100 79.50
	100 80.00	100	*80.00	200 *79.50
	600 79.50	100	80.00	200 *79.90
	300 79.00	1400	79.50	200 *80.00
	800 80.00			
C. G. Omnibus		300	22.75	200 22.50
	500 22.25	100	22.00	100 *22.25
	800 22.00			
S'hai Gas		100	*20.50	400 20.75
	100 21.25	300	21.00	300 *20.75
	800 20.75	1400	20.50	
Central Prop.		200	*16.90	100 16.90
Tram (Bearer)		£1		1500 48.50
Telephone		600	45.75	500 *46.00
	1500 46.00	700	*45.75	200 *46.00
	4300 46.00	600	45.75	1400 *46.00
	100 46.00	900	45.75	1400 45.50
	1100 45.25	100	45.00	100 *45.00
	300 45.50			
China Finance		3000	1.40	4000 1.42
	6000 1.44	1000	1.38	1000 1.36
Metal		400	32.75	200 *33.00
	2600 33.00	2000	32.25	900 33.50
	100 *33.25	300	*33.00	1500 32.75
	1200 32.50	1200	32.25	400 *32.25
	400 32.00	1200	32.50	100 32.75
Kaiping		400	46.50	100 46.25
Exploration (X.D.)				10500 24.00
	3500 24.25	500	*24.25	1000 24.50
	500 *24.00	500	*24.25	2500 24.00
	3500 23.75	500	*23.75	1500 24.25
Lumber		600	47.50	400 47.75
	100 *47.50	1100	47.50	700 47.25
Power (Pref)		50	137.00	30 *137.25
	20 137.00			
Ewo Mills (Ord)		2300	42.00	400 *42.00
	200 *42.25	1100	42.25	500 42.50
	100 *42.50	200	*42.25	1000 42.25
	1900 42.00	700	*42.00	7500 41.75
	300 *41.75	4100	41.50	500 *41.75
	1700 41.50	700	41.25	100 41.75
S. W. W. "C"				100 37.00
Anglo Dutch		200	*21.75	700 21.75
	700 22.00	500	21.50	400 21.25
Anglo Java		300	38.75	1000 38.50
	200 39.00	200	39.25	100 *38.75
	800 38.75	800	38.50	100 *38.50
	300 38.25	400	38.50	
Chemor				1000 2.85
Cheng		9000	0.95	3000 0.94
	1000 *0.93	1000	0.94	
Kroewoek		1000	2.82½	4000 2.77½
	2000 2.80	2000	2.75	
Langkat		700	30.75	200 *31.00
	2300 31.00	500	31.25	500 30.75
	100 *30.75	300	30.50	1200 30.25
	100 *30.25	200	30.25	
Permata				1000 1.30
Repah				4000 1.34
Rubber Trust		1500	10.40	500 10.60
	500 *10.50	1000	10.40	
Samagaga		1000	*1.74	1000 1.74
Senawang		1000	1.74	5000 1.75
	1000 *1.70	1000	1.70	
Kelantan		8000	1.08	4000 1.10
	4000 1.06			
Seremban				6000 2.45
Sua Manggis				1000 1.90
Tanah Merah		3000	2.85	1000 2.82½
	3000 2.80			
Tebong				5000 1.74
Ziangbe		1800	26.00	1100 26.25
	200 25.75	500	25.50	200 25.25
	100 *25.25	100	25.50	

ODD LOTS

S'hai Gas			100 20.25
Wheelock			10 80.50
Telephone			60 *45.00
Securities	250	*6.00	394 5.90
Int. Assurance			100 14.90
Power "P"			5 136.75

Afternoon Session

I. I. Trust		10000	23.25	3500 *23.00
	1500 23.00			
S'hai Loan		500	27.50	3500 27.75
	1500 27.50			
Yangtsze Finance				2000 14.50
	500 *14.50	3000	14.40	500 *14.40
	1000 *14.30	2000	14.30	
S'hai Securities		1500	5.90	5500 5.85
	6500 5.80	500	*5.80	20000 *5.75
Int. Assurance				500 15.00
China Realty				500 8.80
S'hai Land		1000	13.10	2000 13.00
	500 *13.00	5000	*13.10	1000 12.90
	1000 *12.90	1500	12.80	8500 12.70
	4000 12.60			
Dockyards		1100	35.75	400 *36.00
	200 *35.75	400	*35.50	4700 35.50
	800 35.75	1000	*35.50	600 *35.25
	400 35.25	1200	35.50	
Wheelock		200	*80.00	100 80.00
	1600 79.50	300	*79.50	2300 79.00
	700 *79.00	300	79.50	200 78.50
	700 *78.50	1700	79.00	300 *79.00
C. G. Omnibus		100	*21.75	100 *22.00
	200 22.00	400	21.75	
S'hai Gas		600	20.50	1300 20.25
Tram (Bearer)		£1		500 48.25
	400 48.00			
Telephone		500	*46.00	400 45.75
	200 *45.50	100	*45.75	400 45.25
	1000 45.50			
China Finance				1000 1.34
Power 5½% Debs.				6000 91.25
Metal		500	32.50	300 *32.50
	2100 32.25	300	*32.25	1000 32.00
	300 *32.00			
Kaiping				200 45.75
Exploration X.D		3500	24.00	2000 23.75
	1000 *23.75			
Lumber		100	*47.25	100 47.25
	100 47.00	500	46.75	200 *46.50
	400 46.50			
Power (Pref)				110 137.00
Ewo Mills (Ord)		300	*41.75	2600 41.50
	100 *41.50	600	*41.25	2700 41.25
	400 41.00	400	*41.00	300 *41.25
	3500 41.25			
Anglo Dutch		100	21.00	200 21.25
	100 *21.25			
Anglo Java		700	38.50	1800 38.25
	100 *38.25			
Batu Anam		1000	*1.52	1000 1.50
Chemor				2000 2.85
Cheng		2000	0.94	2000 0.93
Consolidated				500 7.10
Dominion				500 10.00
Kroewoek				3000 2.75
Langkat		600	*30.25	900 30.50
	300 *30.50	1100	30.25	
Rubber Trust		500	10.30	1000 10.40
	500 *10.40			
Senawang				1000 1.70
Kedah				500 10.00
Kelantan		5000	1.06	4000 1.08
Seremban				3000 2.42½
Tebong		2000	1.72	1000 1.70
	3000 1.72			
Ziangbe		200	*25.50	400 25.25

ODD LOTS

R. Trust			100 10.50
Power (Pref)			4*137.25
Int. Ass.			400 14.90
Dockyards			50 36.00
S'hai Gas		100	20.00 25 19.00
I. I. Trust			100 23.50

*—Direct Business.

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 9.

Stock prices on Wall Street took a fairly heavy plunge today, with quotations generally finishing from fractions to over three points down.

Sentiment early in the day was influenced by news reports of the intensification of the German air raids on London and surburban areas when a large portion of the list sagged under heavy liquidation.

However, domestic business news, including the rise in steel mill operations, had a bolstering effect and later some support was forthcoming at the lower levels.

The volume of trading was small, totalling 590,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	130.98	129.36	129.73	—3.05
20 Rails	28.40	28.09	28.27	—0.94
15 Utilit.	22.71	22.37	22.46	—0.59
40 Bonds	——	——	89.07	—0.44
11 Commod.	——	——	51.06	——

	Sept. 7	9		Sept. 7	9
Adams Exp	5 1/8	5	Libbey O F	42 1/2	42
Alg Lud	22 1/4	21 1/2	Lockheed	29	27 1/4
Allis Chal	34 1/8	34	Loew's Inc	26 1/4	25 1/8
Alum Ltd	*87	85	Loft Inc	22 1/2	21 1/8
Amer Can	98 1/2	96 1/2	Mack Trks	23 1/8	22 1/2
Am Cyan B	34 1/2	34	Martin	32	30 1/2
Am For Pr	1 1/2	1 1/2	McK & R	22	21
" $7 pfd	*16	15 1/2	Mont Ward	42 1/2	41
Am Loco	14 1/2	13 1/8	Mountain	3 1/2	3 1/4
Am Metal	17 1/4	16 1/8	Nat Avian	*10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Radtr	7 1/8	7	Nat City B	*24 1/4	*24
Am R Mill	12	11	Nat Dairy	14 1/2	13 1/2
Am Smltg	40 1/2	38 1/2	Nat Dist	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Sug R	*14 1/2	14 1/2	Nat Lead	17 1/8	16 1/4
Am T & T	167	165	Nat Power	*7 1/2	7 1/8
Am Tob B	*76	76	Nat Supply	6 1/2	5 7/8
Am Wtwrks	9 1/2	8 1/2	N Y Cent	14 1/8	13 3/4
Anaconda	23 1/8	21 5/8	Niag Hud	4 1/8	4 1/4
Atchison	17 1/8	16 1/2	N A Avian	17 1/2	16 1/8
Avian Cpn	4 1/8	4 1/8	N Am Co	20 1/8	19 1/8
Bald Loco	15 1/2	14 1/2	N Pacific	7 1/8	7
Balt & O	4 1/2	4 1/2	O I Glass	54	52 1/4
Barber	11	11	Pac G & E	29 1/8	29 1/4
Barns Oil	3 1/8	3 1/8	Packard	3 1/4	3 1/4
Bendix	31 1/2	30	Pan A Air	15 1/4	14 1/8
Beth Steel	79 1/8	77 1/8	Paramount	6 1/2	5 1/2
Bliss	*15	14 1/4	Pen R R	21 1/8	21
Boeing	17	15 1/2	P & R Coal	0 3/8	*0 1/8
Borg War	18 1/4	17 1/4	Phil Pet	36 1/2	35 1/4
Briggs	21 1/4	20 1/4	P S of N J	*36 1/2	36
Budd Mfg	4 1/8	4 1/8	Pullman	21	19 1/8
Can Pac	4	3 3/8	Pure Oil	7 1/8	7 1/8
Case J I	*53	*51	Radio	5 1/4	4 3/8
Celanese	29 1/8	28 1/8	Reading	14 1/8	14 1/4
Chase N B	*28 1/8	*28	Rem Arms	*4 1/8	*4 1/8
Ches & O	40 1/4	39 1/8	Rep Avian	4 1/8	4 1/8
Chrysler	79	75 1/8	Rep Steel	17 1/8	17
Col G & E	6	5 1/8	Rev C & B	10 1/4	9 7/8
Col Credit	35	32	Rey Tob B	36 1/2	36
Com & Sth	1 1/8	1 1/8	Safeway	45	44 1/4
Con Edis	28 1/8	27 1/8	Schenley	10	9 1/2
Cons Oil	6 1/4	6 1/2	Sears Roeb	80 1/8	79 1/2
Cont Can	39 1/2	39	Shell U Oil	9	8 1/2
Cont Oil	19	18 1/8	Soc Vac	8 1/4	9
Copld Steel	19	18 1/4	Sthrn Pac	9 1/8	8 1/2
Curtis Wr	8 1/2	7 1/8	Sthrn Rly	20 1/4	19 1/2
" A	28	27	Spicer	*31	30
Deere	17 1/8	16 1/2	Std Brands	6 1/4	6 1/4
Dist Cpn S	17	16 1/2	Std G & E	*1 1/8	*1 1/8
Douglas	77	74	Std Oil C	18 1/8	18 1/4
Du Pont	175	171 1/2	Std Oil N J	35 1/2	35
E P Lead	9	8 1/2	Stone W	8 1/2	7 7/8
Eaton Mfg	32 1/2	30 1/8	Studebaker	7 1/8	7 1/8
Elec A Lite	37	34 1/2	Swift Int	18 1/2	18
Elec B & S	6	5 1/2	Technicor	*10 1/2	*10
" $5 pfd	65	63	Tex Cpn	37	36
" $6 pfd	74	71 1/2	Tex Gulf	33	32 1/2
Elec P & L	37 1/8	35 1/2	Timken	28 1/2	25 5/8
Flintkote	15 1/4	14 1/2	Transamer	5	5
Gen A Tr	48	47 1/4	Twy Cent P	6 1/8	6 1/4
Gen Elec	35	34 1/2	Un B & R	12 1/4	11 1/2
Gen Motor	48 1/8	46 1/2	Un Carbide	75 1/2	73 1/8
Gen Rly	12 1/8	11 1/2	Un Pac	89	87 1/2
Gen T & R	13 1/2	12 1/4	Un Air	41 1/2	39 1/4
Glidden	*14 1/2	14	Un A Lite	17 1/8	16 1/2
Goddrich	13 1/2	12 1/2	Un Cpn	1 1/2	1 1/2
" $5 pfd	54 1/8	53	" $3 pfd	37 1/2	36 1/4
Goodyear	17 1/8	16	Un Gas	1 1/8	1 1/8
Gt N I Ore	15	14 1/2	Un G Imp	11 1/2	11 1/2
Gt N Rly	26 1/4	25 1/2	U S Ind	*20 1/4	19 1/2
Gt W Sug	*21 1/2	21 1/4	U S Rub	23 1/2	22 1/2
Grey Cpn	*11 1/8	11 1/8	" pfd	88 1/2	86
Her Pow	84 1/2	*82 1/2	U S Steel	57 1/2	54 1/2
Homestake	46 1/2	45 1/4	Vanadium	32	30 1/8
Int Nickel	28 1/2	27 1/4	Vultee	*9 1/2	*8 1/4
Int Paper	15 1/8	14 1/4	Walworth	4 1/2	4 1/8
Int T & T	24	*24	War Br Pic	2 1/2	2 3/8
Kennecott	29 1/2	28 1/4	West Elec	101 1/2	100
Lay F & M	*3 1/8	3 1/8	Woodward	*26	26

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	51 3/4	51
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	31 3/4	30 3/4
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	14 7/8	14 1/2
" " " 6½% 1957	*12 1/2	11 3/4
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	86 1/8	86 1/4
Erie 5s 1967	14 1/4	13 7/8
Int. Tel. & Tel.	34 1/2	33
New England Elec.	68 1/2	67
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	42 5/8	41 1/2
Stand. Gas & Elec.	71 3/8	70 3/4

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

The sharp break in stock prices today, which affected all sections of the list, was attributed to the intensification of the German "blitzkrieg" on Britain and the weakened technical position of the market resulting from the present rise. Business news continued to be favourable, being featured by the 11.4 per cent. rise in steel operations to 90.1 per cent., a new high since December 4, 1939, and the report that unfilled orders for the durable goods industry have increased by 13 per cent. in July, the largest gain recorded thus far in 1940.

Stocks:—Since the greatet portion of today's declined occurred during the first hour of trading, we believe that chances favour an early return of the rallying tendencies, especially if the volume continues to recede.

STATISTICS

	Week Comm. 10/9	Week Comm. 3/9
Steel Mill Activity (Amer. Iron & Steel Inst.'s. Estimate)	91.9	82.5
	(per cent. of capacity)	

Cotton:—The Government estimate of the crop at 12,772,000 bales, which was much larger than expected, failed to affect the market due to a lack of speculative interest.

Wheat:—Depressing European news was reflected in the weakness of the market. Chicago professionals were reported to be buyers at the decline, and continued light hedging indicates a resumption of the tight cash situation and diversion to the loan. The visible increase is placed at 4,664,000 bushels.

Corn:—Ruled ocmparatively steady on light transactions. The visible increase is estimated at 2,267,000 bushels.

Rubber:—The quota increase to 90 per cent. which was as expected, failed to offset a quiet and featureless market. Preliminary shipments of native and estate rubber from the N.E.I. during August totalled 45,817 tons, compared with 61,496 tons during July, while exporters' stocks of native rubber at the end of the month amounted to 12,077 tons as against 12,028 tons for the preceding month.

Hides:—Disturbing European news and the weakness of stocks precipitated a decline on a small volume. Apparently, the market will resume the advance on slight encouragement.

Sugar No. 4:—The small and featureless liquidation witnessed today was influenced by the action of other markets.

Trade Adjustment Conference Held

Peiping, Sept. 9.

A conference of inquiry and arbitration in trade and industry measures to be taken in view of the high prices in commodities in North China on the basis of policies which were decided upon in the recent conference of readjustment of trade in the Yen-block countries, was held at 10 a.m. yesterday in the North China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board here.

The conference met to decide on general principles for price policies in North China by Providing for some appropriate standard prices for commodities imported, and with a view of maintenance of the value of Federal Reserve Bank notes. The object of the conference is further to unify and adjust various exporting associations, according to the category of merchandise imported and distributed.—Domei.

Trade Within the Empire

A General Survey of Intensified Effort By British and Dominion Industries

DURING June further steps were taken, under the stimulus of the increasingly imminent threat to British liberty, to intensify activity in every Empire industry capable of helping in the war against Nazi aggression. In Australia the National Security Act is being extended to provide that all persons shall place themselves, their services and property at the disposal of the Commonwealth. The measure reproduces that passed by the United Kingdom Parliament. In announcing it, Mr. Menzies, the Prime Minister, said that the munitions supply was being organized on an unprecedented scale, and the Government was acquiring the executive services of many first-class men of business, states "The Times."

On the subject of the obstacles to be overcome by United Kingdom industrialists in fulfilling export contracts, the Australian Association of British Manufacturers in London has received the following telegram from its Australian director:—"Wholesale Importers' Association of Sydney, representing a large body of traders, ask me to cable on their behalf expressing to your members their keen appreciation of the numerous difficulties under which exporters and manufacturers are working, and assuring you of their fullest sympathy of thought and expressions of good will."

Canadian War Budget

Colonel Ralston, the Canadian Finance Minister, introduced his Budget in the House of Commons in Ottawa on June 24.

He announced an overall deficit for the fiscal year ended March 31, of $118,000,000 (about £26,398,000)—equal to the amount spent on war purposes—but he estimated that the national income for the current fiscal year would increase by $700,000,000 (about £156,599,000) to $4,500,000,000 (about £1,006,711,000). A very large proportion of this would be diverted to war purposes, in respect of which he appealed to Canadians for the maximum effort. The total revenues had amounted to $562,000,000 (about £125,727,000), which created a record. The expenditures amounted to $681,000,000 (about £152,348,900), and the deficit represented exactly the war expenditures of the past fiscal year.

In spite of the large diversion made to war purposes, said Colonel Ralston, the Government was endeavouring to leave "sufficient stimulus to bring the country as rapidly as possible to the maximum use of its industrial strength and resources." He asked for the co-operation of industry in maintaining the supply of skilled labour, and said that plans were under way to meet possible dangers, such as bottlenecks.

War Activity

War activity in Canada, Colonel Ralston believed, would "before very long" bring a situation in which every one able and willing would find productive employment. Nevertheless, he warned Canadians that they must reduce their personal consumption somewhat. Imports had increased heavily, not because of the growing war industries but because of the expanding consumer demand. The Government's intention in providing foreign exchange for these imports would be to give priority over requirements, thus assisting the acquisition of foreign exchange.

Mr. C. D. Howe, the Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, has announced that, in response to the appeal that the people of the Dominion should preserve a solid working front, the leading industrial concerns, including heavy industry, shipbuilding, and aircraft firms, have undertaken to work day and night shifts and on Sundays and holidays

He stated in the House of Commons at Ottawa that the motor manufacturing industry of Canada, which since the year began had produced 7,000 units of mechanized military equipment, could easily in a whole year turn out 60,000 units. The production of various kinds of vehicles, except tanks, could be geared up even higher. With regard to the latter, Mr. Howe explained that the main difficulty was that alloyed steel of the required thickness for heavy tanks was not produced in Canada. The problem, however, was being explored and a delegation of engineers was leaving for England to investigate the question and come to a definite conclusion.

Dominion Wheat Surplus

Messages from Ottawa indicate that this year Canada will break all records in grain production. The Dominion now has nearly 1,500,000 more acres under wheat—28,245,900 acres, as compared with 26,756,500 in 1939. The main increase in cultivation is in the Prairie Provinces.

In Eastern Canada, moreover, ample rainfall for crop growth has fallen during the past two weeks, and in the Maritime Provinces rains have resulted in excellent growth of pastures and forage crops.

Satisfactory reports have also been received of the crops in British Columbia, where fine, warm weather has been experienced.

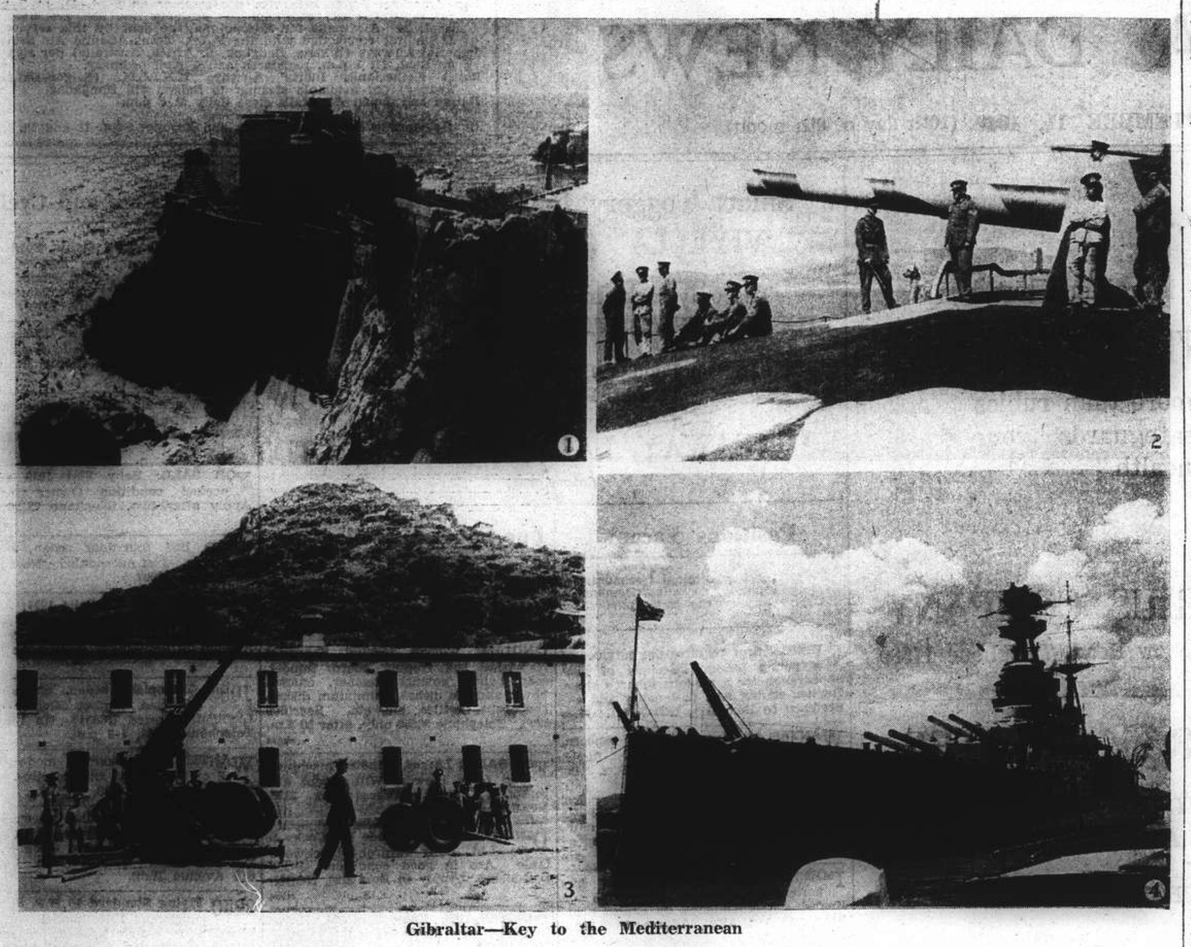
In addition to these favourable signs, Canada will have a record carryover of 241,000,000 bushels of wheat with the new season on July 31. The highest previous figure was 209,000,000 bushels in 1933. Last year's carryover was 102,000,000 bushels. Total supplies this year will be 591,500,000 bushels, leaving 431,500,000 bushels available for export.

South African Conditions

The Standard Bank of South Africa has received by cable the following information about trade conditions in the Union of South Africa up till June 19:—

General business at the larger centres of the Union has been fairly steady, but rather hesitant owing to the necessity of adjusting commerce and industry to the changing trading conditions resulting from the increasing participation of the Union in the war. Activity in the clothing and footwear industries has been maintained, and the engineering shops have been well employed. Furniture factories have been less busy, and conditions in the building trades at many of the larger centres have remained quiet. Agricultural conditions on the whole have been satisfactory.

The Transvaal output of gold for May (



Gibraltar—Key to the Mediterranean

Many of the old forts of Gibraltar have been converted into powerful defence batteries, armed with modern long-range guns, as shown in (1). Gibraltar has been made impregnable to invaders by the erection of powerful batteries, which cover all approaches to the Naval Base (2). Although subjected to bombing attacks, Gibraltar has given a good account of itself with modern anti-aircraft weapons such as that shown (3). The importance of Gibraltar as a naval base is tremendous, the Inner Harbour forming a port for a great part of the Mediterranean Fleet (4).

Gibraltar: Britain's Key To the Mediterranean

Impregnable Fortress Bristles with Guns Guarding Approaches to the Atlantic

GIBRALTAR, Britain's Naval Key to the Western Mediterranean, has recently been subjected to bombing attacks which its anti-aircraft defences repelled successfully. With the same success British guns on Gibraltar have fired on enemy fleets during the last two hundred years.

A natural fortress, rising sheer from the sea on three sides to a height of over 1,400 feet, it is practically inaccessible except on its more gradual western slope which is protected by the defences of the Town, Dockyards and Harbour. Above these are nine-inch guns, (as is shown in Picture 2) overlooking Algeciras Bay towards Tarifa, where the Moors first landed in the eighth century. The Moors attacked and captured "Calpe", as it was then called, from the land side under Tarik, who named it "Gibel Tarik" (Tarik's Hill) which has become "Gibraltar".

But if any would-be aggressor thinks he can capture the "Rock" today from the sandy isthmus leading from the custom's barrier at La Linea along the causeway to the "North Front" he would get a rude surprise. For this only level part of the whole promontory is the most highly defended of all, lying as it does under the fire of batteries cunningly hidden in the steep cliffs above, where the famous "Galleries" were cut through the rock during the "Great Siege" of 1779 to 1783, and still afford excellent cover and air-raid protection. Here also are the rain-water catchways and storage tanks, so that there is no danger of water shortage even in the event of a modern siege.

Bristles with Guns

The entire "Rock" now bristles with coastal batteri s, (as in Picture 1), which have been built—or converted from old forts—on every rocky point and corner of the promontory. Any attacking Fleet would have to run the gauntlet of formidable coastal batteries before reaching the Inner Harbour, where such mammoth battleships as seen in Picture (4) would be ready to give the intruder a hot reception. General Sir George Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) did this to the combined French and Spanish Fleets when they strove to land from battering ships, in 1783, but instead his batteries poured red-hot cannon-balls into their wooden ships, setting them on fire.

The invincibility of Gibraltar has been proved throughout its history, although it surrendered during the war of the Spanish Succession to the combined English and Dutch fleets under Sir George Rooke and the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1704. It was finally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Since then covetous eyes have frequently been cast at Gibraltar, and attempts have been made to take it by arms or diplomacy. The elder Pitt is said to have contemplated exchanging it for Florida or Puerto Rico but popular feeling was too strong to allow it.

During the Napoleonic Wars it was invaluable as a Naval base, with its Dockyards affording repairs and supplies to the Fleet, and it was to Gibraltar that the body of Lord Nelson was brought after his death and victory at Trafalgar. To this day the room may be seen where he lay in the eighteenth century house by Rosia Bay. The guns of many famous British sea-Captains and Admirals have been heard from Gibraltar—Drake, Howard of Effingham, Blake, Howe, Rooke and many more.

Contraband Control Base

Economically Gibraltar is somewhat hard-hit, as her main revenue is derived from port and harbour dues, Crown rents, and duties on tobacco and alcohol imported for home consumption. All this is, of course, largely curtailed, as Gibraltar is now just a fortress, with the defence of the Rock overshadowing all other considerations. It was, however, one of the ports for contraband control, and all ships passing in and out of the Western Mediterranean had to call there. Since Italy's entry into the war it has become more impregnable than ever, and its long-range coastal batteries would give a hot reception to any ships passing within range.

If it were not protected by the British Fleet supplies might be difficult in war-time, as all fresh fruit, meat and vegetables are imported either from Spain or Morocco, for the "Rock" itself is too small and barren to be cultivated, although it has luxuriant vegetation in places.

The climate is sub-tropical, the heat in summer and when the East wind or "Levanter" blows being oppressive and damp. But the spring, winter and autumn are delightful, in spite of a heavy rainfall, and thanks to the sanitary improvements of the last fifty years the death rate stands comparison with that of England.

Natural Defences

Of limestone formation, the "Rock" is rich in natural defences such as caves and tunnels, in which the fossils of many mammals have been discovered, the "Rock Apes" being said to have come by an underground tunnel from Africa. Although the soil is of a rocky nature (as seen in Picture 3) it abounds with wild flowers, ferns and shrubs—one plant, the "Iberis" being peculiar to Gibraltar—while palm-trees, monkey-trees and other sub-tropical vegetation flourish in the Alameda Gardens, and in a few squares and streets. The streets themselves are well-known for their highly-coloured shop-fronts, chiefly Indian bazaars, with a few old Spanish curio shops full of musty treasures.

Such is Gibraltar, the Western gateway to the Mediterranean, first traded with by the Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Greeks, then colonised by the Romans, captured by the Moors, re-taken by the Spaniards under Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, surrendered to Britain in 1704, who has since held it to guard the Straits of Gibraltar in peace and war, as a bulwark to defend her Empire.

Huge Damage Done to French Bridges

Fifteen Thousand Men To Do Repairs

Clermont-Ferrand, Sept. 10.

No less than 150,000 workers will be employed shortly to repair only the bridges that were destroyed as a result of the war in France, it was revealed last night.

German aerial bombardments, and destruction by the French army to hinder the German advance, accounted for the damaging of thousands of bridges in northern and north-western France. Included are some 800 large bridges more than 165 feet long.

These large bridges were and are the most important aids to transport, and their repair is one of the chief factors in the French return to normal. It is on these large bridges that 150,000 workers will be employed, for many more workers will be needed to reconstruct the small ones.

Work on these less important bridges will be undertaken later, but in all cases with a view to suit them for the most modern traffic. In many cases, the destroyed bridges were so built as to be unsuitable even for light motorcars.

They were constructed on the Eiffel plan, with plentiful use of criss-cross girders, which the eminent engineer, Eiffel, used in his famous tower in Paris.

It is now planned to build the bridges of reinforced concrete, and to take into account stresses placed on them by modern heavy traffic.—Havas.

Japanese Ships to Put In at Lisbon

Lisbon, Sept. 10.

Japanese ships bound for Great Britain have received orders to put in at Lisbon. The Hakone Maru, Hakosaki Maru and Durban Maru are already in the Tagus, others are expected.—Reuter.

Australia's War Bill Revealed

Increase in Expenditure For Financial Year Up By £95,000,000

Sydney, Sept. 10.

Australia's war expenditure during the financial year will probably amount to between £155,000,000 and £160,000,000. This figure is based on calculations made after the Federal Treasurer (Mr. A. Spender) had revealed to the Loan Council that defence expenditure, apart from expenditure on loan works, would amount to £90,000,000 more than the outlay last year.

This additional expenditure will be chiefly in New South Wales and Victoria, where the increased outlay will be £36,600,000 and £27,900,000 respectively.

With an increase of £5,260,000 in loan expenditure in the various States on essential defence works compared with last year, the estimated total increase in outlay this financial year will amount to £95,500,000.

Last year's complete figures of war costs amounted to about £60,000,000.—Reuter.

French Discover Sugar Substitute

Root of Asphodel Can Be Used, Says Scientist

Clermont-Ferrand, Sept. 10.

A new source of sugar has been discovered and was announced yesterday by Professor Paul Cristol, of the Faculty of Medicine at Montpellier. The source is the asphodel plant.

The roots of the asphodel often weigh two pounds or more, and in the Middle Ages often were sought by peasants in time of famine because of their nourishing value. The sweetening properties of the asphodel roots are greater than those of saccharine.

Important in present circumstances is the fact that the asphodel grows without care in the dry regions of south France, and that large quantities are ready now for exploitation.

Also important is the fact that the asphodel thrives in regions where no other farming can be done.

Professor Cristol declared yesterday that asphodel roots may be turned to sugar by the process used in the treatment of sugar beets, with but very slight modifications.—Havas.

Wireless System for Japan Air Defence

To Be Tested During October Manœuvres

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

"Wired Wireless" a system whereby radio will be available for the transmission of alarms and evacuation orders during air raids without the possible danger of broadcasts serving as radio beacons for the guidance of enemy aircraft, will be tested for the first time on a nation-wide scale during air defence manœuvres to be conducted in Japan beginning on October 1.

The system will be applied to the cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Fukuoka, Koruka, Yawata and Yokohama through the cooperation of 15 broadcasting stations which will be equipped with the "air raid wireless" network.

Special receivers, including wavelength selecting units, as developed by the Ministry of Communications will be loaned to government offices, news agencies, department stores, etc., following which the new system will be introduced to the public.—Domei.

Envoys in France Lose Status

Occupied Territories No Longer Recognized by Vichy; German Pressure Admitted

Vichy, Sept. 10.

The diplomatic representatives here of Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and Luxemburg were informed yesterday that they may no longer be granted diplomatic privileges in France, it was announced last night.

The French Government regretfully informed the heads of Missions concerned, and emphasized its recognition of their courtesy and altogether correct behaviour throughout their stay in France.

Decision on this measure was reached here after the German Government had drawn the attention of the French Government to the fact that these diplomats represented Governments which no longer exercise authority in their respective countries and which do not even stay in their countries.

Upon receipt of the German communication, the French Government launched a joint study of the actual position of the diplomats in question. It found that following the Armistice, these diplomats have not and could not carry on their normal activities.

The French Government thereupon decided to accept Germany's suggestion.—Havas.

Japanese Army to Be Reorganized

Various Branches to Be Abolished

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

Bringing about far-reaching changes in the fundamental set-up of the Japanese Army, a drastic military reorganization will be announced in the official Army Gazette tomorrow, it was revealed here today.

Lieut.-Gen. Hideki Tojo, War Minister, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 2.16 o'clock this afternoon to secure His Majesty's sanction of the proposed reorganization.

The new regulations, it was revealed, will go into effect on September 15 and will involve the abolition of various branches of the Army.

Observers declared that the new reorganization means the end of a system first introduced in 1879, which is now felt to be archaic as the system binds officers and men to a certain specialized branch and has curtailed the availability of human material.

Moreover, new developments in war technology indicate the rise of military branches which hitherto have been non-existent.—Domei.

Japan's Unfavourable Trade Balance

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

Japan's foreign trade during the first 10 days of this month resulted in an unfavourable balance of Y.4,261,000, it was estimated today by the Finance Ministry. Imports totalled Y.103,796,000 while exports aggregated only Y.99,535,000.—Domei.

De Gaulle's Organization Military, Not Political

Rallying Point For Free Frenchmen To Continue Struggle Against Menace of Nazi World Domination

THE position of General de Gaulle (who is now in London at the head of a legion of free Frenchmen fighting by the side of their British ally) has now crystallized. He is a soldier in charge of a military organization; and this organization is a rallying point for all free Frenchmen. But he and his organization are not a nucleus for a political movement. How this position was reached will be understood if the various steps which led to it are recalled.

On June 18 General de Gaulle, who had been M. Reynaud's chief military adviser and whose career is now well known, made his first broadcast. He said that, although some French generals had been "astounded" by the tanks, aeroplanes and tactics of the Germans, France was not lost. "I invite all French officers and men on British soil or who arrive, and also engineers and skilled workmen, to get into touch with me," he declared.

Six days later a French National Committee was formed. General de Gaulle explained its object. He said that there was no longer on the soil of France any independent Government capable of upholding the interests of France and of the French overseas. The political institutions no longer functioned freely and the people of France had no opportunity of expressing their true will. Consequently, and owing to force majeure, a French National Committee would be formed—in agreement with the British Government—which was resolved to maintain French independence, honour and alliances, and contribute to the Allies' war efforts until the final victory.

French Volunteer's Legion Formed

At the same time it was announced that General de Gaulle was forming a French Volunteers Legion in Britain, and it was officially announced by the British Government that it had full British backing, financial and otherwise. Also a French centre for armament and scientific research was founded with a view to rallying French technical experts. It was immediately made clear that the French National Committee was "entirely independent of all previous political activities." As a matter of fact it was clear even then that political leaders were more likely to go to colonial territory, if anywhere, and to co-operate from there.

On June 28, General de Gaulle again made his position clear. He explained that "ordinary forms of power had disappeared." In face of the confusion of French minds and of the collapse of a Government which had now fallen under the servitude of the enemy (the terms of armistice were now known), he, soldier and officer of France, knew that he could talk in the name of France.

On the following day the British Government officially recognized General de Gaulle. The official British statement said that he was recognized "as leader of all free Frenchmen wherever they may be who rallied to him in support of the Allied cause." General de Gaulle himself said that the British Government's undertaking to recognize in him the leader of free France was of deep significance. He had decided to take under his authority all Frenchmen living in British territory and those who might eventually come.

Position Clearer

At this point it had become possible to make the position more clear than it had been in the first days of confusion. According to the "Manchester Guardian", the recognition by the British Government of General de Gaulle was of symbolic importance. General de Gaulle's organization did not represent, and did not claim to represent, a "rival" to the Bordeaux Government. Its function was more limited. It was to raise a French Legion, to be a rallying point for all patriotic Frenchmen outside France, and to be a constant link between Britain and all the numerous French elements abroad, in France and in the French Colonies, who were determined to continue the struggle. General de Gaulle had no direct support from leading French politicians, and probably did not want it.

The "Sunday Times" explained that the French Legion would form an integral part of the British Army, fighting under the tricolor. Naval and air units would also be attached to the British services. These forces would be earmarked for fighting in France, but were ready to be used in defence of Great Britain if the need should arise.

Not a Political Movement

On July 2, Vice Admiral Muselier was appointed head of the naval and air forces of the Legion. On July 8, "recruiting" began a Olympia, the London depot of the Legion. This was not really recruiting, as the French forces concerned were already in camps in Great Britain. They were given the free choice of returning to France or of continuing to serve with the Allies. At Olympia the names and particulars of those ready to serve were then taken.

There is no question of a political movement of any kind. General de Gaulle is at the head of the organization of those Frenchmen who wish to fight on with their Allies. But this is more than a military machine; the organization has become *ipso facto* a symbolic centre ready to welcome every Frenchman who is determined to continue the fight whatever his geographical location or his political views. It is impossible to give figures, but General de Gaulle's men include soldiers, sailors and airmen of all ranks. They were seen in force in London on July 14, when they demonstrated under General de Gaulle before the Cenotaph and the Foch statue.

The organization issued a special newspaper on that one day—the "Quatorze Juillet." In a declaration General de Gaulle wrote: "French resistance continues and will spread. Some have already begun to forge anew the arms of France. We are sure that the same means which allowed the enemy to win yesterday will enable us to beat him tomorrow. He knew how to crush us with 6,000 tanks and 6,000 aeroplanes. He can be crushed one day by 20,000 aeroplanes and 20,000 tanks, or more."

It is hardly necessary to recall that there is a peculiar fitness in this message. General de Gaulle's distinction is not merely that he has had a brilliant career as a soldier, but that he has been the champion in word and writing of mechanized forces in modern warfare.

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1940 (10th day of 8th moon)

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SEPTEMBER
12 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
19 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
26 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
26 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
29 Concert Louis Levinee, A.W.C., 8.25

OCTOBER
1 K.D.'s Jumble sale, Un. Ch. Hall
9 Trio Baer, Wittenberg, Schoenbach, Chamber Music, American School, 10 Avenue Petain, 9

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at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.02	+0.03	+0.04	+0.04
Wind (direction)	NNW	NNE	NNW	N
„ (miles per hour)	8.1	8.1	3.1	8.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	83.°5	71.°6	66.°6	75.°4
Humidity %	55	83	93	72
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	3	0	2	8
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 9	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.80	+0.07	29.82
Temp. min. 64.°4 Max. 87.°8	76.°1	—1.°2	75.°4
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	26.76	—	35.30

Tide	11/9	12/9	13/9	14/9	15/9	16/9	17/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.35	5.36	5.37	5.37	5.38	5.38	5.39
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.06	18.05	18.04	18.03	18.00	17.58	17.57
Moon rises at Shanghai	14.33	15.17	15.57	16.34	17.09	17.43	18.16
Moon sets at Shanghai	0.36	1.31	2.25	3.20	4.13	5.03	5.59
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	7.14	8.00	9.10	9.40	10.06	10.15	10.35
Ebb, makes Shai. 6 to 18	10.40	11.55	13.15	14.35	14.49	15.05	15.21
H. W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	7.53	9.35	10.25	10.48	11.21	11.42	12.09
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	6.10	7.35	8.45	9.40	—	11.15	11.05

THE WEATHER
(See top left)

State on the morning of the 9th:—Low and unsteady pressure over Japan: normal and steady over China. Typhoon stationary to the north-north-west of the Bonin. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Cooler and fine weather in China.

State on the morning of the 10th:—Fine and cool weather. North-north-westerly wind. Normal and steady pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Approximate position of the centre, at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 29, longitude 133, direction west-north-west, intensity: unknown.

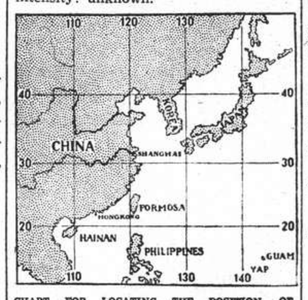

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES
(See top right)

The following times apply to the Head Post office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, September 11. *Reg.* *Ord.*

Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China S.S. Ceylon India and Suez (via Colombo)	AX14.30	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	x 15.30	16.00
Japan (via Kobe) Honolulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific	B 16.00	18.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

THURSDAY, September 12.

Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Tientsin	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	7.15
Amoy Swatow Canton	*20.00	8.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	x 9.30	10.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

FRIDAY, September 13.

Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	8.30
Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin	x 9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. and Straits	cx15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	x 15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

* The night before
A Parcel mail (for India) closes at 12.00 on 11th.
B Parcel mail (for Honolulu and U.S.A.) closes at 16.00 on 11th.
C Parcel mail (for S.S., Gt. Britain and other countries) closes at 12.00 on 13th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton on Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Via S.H.N.R. 1.30 p.m.; for Sungkiang and Hangchow 1.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and Tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains. (for time of closing, see above)

Smart Toggery for Masculine Feet
'VIYELLA' Unshrinkable Socks
The only socks in the World sold with a POSITIVE GUARANTEE AGAINST SHRINKAGE
In Ten Popular Shades — Ribbed or Plain
Also Fancy Designs
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
Sole Agents

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

FOREIGN firm requires the services of a young foreign saleslady of neat appearance for a modern tobacco store. Replies stating age, nationality and experience to Box 2111, NCDN. -3896

WANTED by large industrial concern, Briton to act as superviser. Reply stating age and experience to Box 2119, NCDN. 11223

WANTED, well-recommended experienced children's nurse for two children, 2 years and 3 months old respectively. Box 2121, NCDN. 11225

IMMEDIATELY required, young experienced assistant, knowledge of English correspondence, by export firm. Starting salary $100. Address Box 2100, NCDN. -3905

LADY supervisor for exports of lingerie, needle and knit-work, etc. to U.S. department stores. Must be experienced, have ideas and initiative. Good prospect for the right person. Apply with full details of former activities to Box 2058, NCDN. -3769

EXCELLENT positions are assured to students of either sex after a few months training at Farmer's Commercial College, 264 Kiangse Road. Telephone 14967. -2435

EDUCATED Chinese young man or woman, thoroughly grounded in the English and Chinese languages, as a translator. Please reply by letter immediately, giving educational qualifications, age, previous and present employment, to Box 2056, NCDN. 11202

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of nine dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $1.25.

YOUNG LADY, qualified secretary stenographer. Legal, insurance, commercial, journalistic experience. $300. No objection temporary. Box 2109, NCDN. -3890

STRUCTURAL engineer (European), fully qualified and thoroughly experienced in latest design-methods of reinforced-concrete, etc., best references in Far-East, seeks position. Box 2099, NCDN. -3664

BRITISH ex war serviceman (total abstainer) willing accept any offer employment. Box 1866, NCDN. -3877

FIGUEIREDO'S School can recommend steno-typists: beginners, experienced, 54 Garden Apartments. 1173/11 Bubbling Well Road. 11069

YOUNG Chinese girl seeks position as bookkeeper, typist or office assistant Moderate salary. Address Box 2042 NCDN. -3761

THOROUGHLY experienced medical stenographer open for engagement Excellent reference. Box 1939, NCDN -3567

Business Opportunities

ADVERTISER prepared to invest up to US$50,000 or more in sound business manufacturing, or will buy partnership. Box 2095, NCDN. -3854

Miscellaneous

AMERICAN and British magazines changed three times weekly. Moderate fees. Telephone 14640. First Shanghai Reading Circle, Magazine Library. 131 Museum Road, Room 423. -3900

BACHELOR willing to share steamheated apartment, central district. Board optional. Apply Box 2097, NCDN. -3860

POOR emigrant would be grateful for the gift of a bicycle. Kind donor please address the "I.C." Sassoon House. 11214

JOINER'S workshop (electric machinery); speciality: serial jobs. Can call on customers. Ludwig Lewinsohn, 218 Chusan Road. -4438

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, rented, repaired, rebuilt. Hermes-Baby dealers, Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse Telephone 11875. -3513

FRIGIDAIRE for hire, 5½ cu. ft. Also repairs. Refrigerator Doctor, Telephone 31722, 998 Avenue Road. -3779

Clothing and Fabrics

SHIRTS made to measure. English cellular, ½ sleeve, $18.50. Poplin, $25. Supertwill, $28. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11080

ATTENTION American ladies. Bargain sale of hand-embroidered kimonos, pyjamas and night-gowns. Rare opportunity. Room 223, Hotel Burlington, 1225 Bubbling Well. Telephone 34200. -3716

TOWELS, Ship and Machine brands. Face towels, bath towels, bath mats and towelling, etc. First-grade quality at moderate prices. Manufactured by The Tuck Chong Weaving Factory. Office 10 Wongkashaw Gardens (Ave. Road, Carter Road east). Telephone 37024. -2819

SUITLENGTH, 100 per cent. wool. Individual latest designs, solid worsted, London shrunk, reasonable prices. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11089

Cameras

FIRST-class cameras (Contax, Leica, Rolleiflex) bought at highest prices. Box 2112, NCDN. -3698

WANTED Leica camera, cash. Reply Box 2110, NCDN -3901

For Sale—Miscellaneous

EXHIBITION of European objets d'art as porcelains, pictures, miniatures, antiques and rarities. Benesi, 12 Rue Consulat, Apt. 501. Telephone 87801.

ENGLISH woman leaving Shanghai wishes sell ironing board, mincer, soap boiler, enamel steamer, enamel bowls and pie dishes, aluminium dishes, saucepans, kettles, etc, etc. Sacrifice $200. Telephone 36552 only, after 10 a.m. -3874

FOR SALE: Lathes, grinding machines, and forge blower. Will accept any reasonable price. Address Box 2123, NCDN. 11226

DINING room suite made by Weeks & Co., Ltd. Baby wardrobe, blackwood table. Are in good condition. Price reasonable. Apply to Box 2120, NCDN. 11224

BINOCULARS, Zeiss 8 x 24, latest model, new, list-price $1,150, sacrifice $725. Swiss 8 x 25, new, $450. Autor, Telephone 71289. -3896

TWO big showrooms full of highly valuable collection and de luxe specimens of crystalware, porcelain of all reputable European brands, paintings, bronzes, small furniture, including trifles for presenting purposes. Our richly assorted stock is a unique source for collectors and connoisseurs. Our 25 years' record as dealers in antiques vouches for quality and prices. European Old and New Arts, 20 Muirhead Road corner Broadway, Telephone 52115. -3787

ELECTRIC motors 5; 6½; 7½; 8; 10; 15 H.P. for sale. Telephone 74816. -3858

FOR SALE, oil pictures, oriental carpets and other items. Adler, Telephone 70229. -3957

TOWELS, best imported linen, 12 big service plates, miniatures, bronzes. 1823/A Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. -3866

INSPECT our show-rooms containing a wealth of gorgeous paintings, bronzes, porcelain groups, high-grade crystalware Persian rugs, etc. at bargain prices. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Arts. -3843

COLOURED huck towels, 85 cents; Venice doylies 30 cents; bed sheet with pillows $19; crochet turbans, 9 colours, $1.60; Lace and Linen syndicate. 114 Peking Road. 11146

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop Buying selling: furniture, carpets refrigerators, etc. Telephone 73937, 146 Route des Soeurs. House 3. -2642

OUR fur department offers you the best coats at cheapest prices. 46 Route de Grouchy, telephone 73740. -3156

TABLE cloths, with/without napkins best bleached pure linen qualities Bargain. Box 1626, NCDN. -3042

SAUCE Worcestershire, Imperial brand 80 cents per bottle, sold at Wing On Store, etc. -3249

WONDERFUL curtains, old porcelain, coffee percolator, paintings, and sundries. Box 1956, NCDN. -3597

EUROPEAN bed/couch, best workmanship. Horsehair coated. Brand new Bargain. Neumaier, 918 Seward Road -3713

PORCELAIN, the pick of European china-craft, dinner, tea, coffee sets of mark; bargain prices. Collectors' cups, figures, gorgeous porcelain of every description, exclusively at Red and Black, 277 Avenue Petain, Telephone 70624. -3743

STOCK in pine tree ply-wood, size 6 ft. x 3 ft. x 3½ mm. For samples and prices apply to Room 411, 110 Hankow Road. Telephone 10977. -3428

FOR quick sale, new, beautiful silver fox, large-size, cheap. On view between 3-6 p.m., 7 Route de Grouchy Apartment 1. -3796

SECONDHAND furniture, carpets, etc. bargain sale/highest prices paid by Feiner's, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -3301

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used, at reasonable prices Room 138 Hamilton House. -3671

Educational

FOREIGN girl gives Japanese lessons. Has certificate, speaks some English. Box 2116, NCDN. -3904

ENGLISH teacher wanted for two children, 13-16 years for one or two hours daily. Apply Box 2094, NCDN. -3854

MRS. BEESLEY gives individual lessons in Pitman's shorthand/touch typewriting. Rapid results. Telephone 76592 between 2-4. -3784

ENGLISH teachers, European or American, required by school for morning, afternoon or evening classes. Knowledge of Chinese preferable. Address Box 688, NCDN. -3895

WANTED several English teachers for evening lessons. British or American. High recommendation. Address Box 1974, NCDN. -3626

FOREIGN Y.M.C.A. French classes, beginners, intermediate and advanced, starting Tuesday. September 10, 6 p.m. Apply Educational Office, 92250. -3467

HELEN DULDNER, qualified Viennese piano pedagogue, former disciple of Prof. Lalevicz. 175 Seymour Road, House 12. -3221

GERARD PINCUS, pianist, pedagogue, gives lessons (piano, theory, accompaniment) pupil's/teacher's home. 322/3 Rue Bourgeat. -3629

IRMGARD MENZEL, dramatic soprano, gives singing lessons. For appointment, Telephone 70586. -3614

QUALIFIED Chinese lady-teacher, speaking English, gives Shanghai dialect lessons to foreigners. Easy method. Box 1376 NCDN -3766

Motor Cars and Cycles

FOR SALE: 1934 Baby Ford; 1932 Hudson; Terraplane 1934/35; Chevrolet 1934; Chevrolet 1932 coupe; Studebaker 1935 sedan. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch. Telephone 74500. -3883

SALE Opel 1937 Tudor at US$550. Run only 25,000 Km. Excellent condition, consumption 35 k.p.g. Reply Box 2107, NCDN. 11217

1939 Vauxhall, 12 H.P., de-luxe sedan, mileage 5,000 Km. Net price US$900. Mr. Sih, Telephone 32891. -3863

FOR SALE: Baby Fiat 1939 model, perfect condition. Owner leaving. Apply after two, telephone 72178. -3865

FORD 1931 four-door sedan, owner-driven. Just overhauled. New tyres. Telephone 22827. -3737

LA SALLE 1938; La Salle 1937; Studebaker 1937 President; special prices for quick sale. Auto Exchange, 336 Avenue du Roi Albert. Telephone 79021. -3860

1935 Terraplane sedan, engine, appearance perfect. Owner left. Liquidation price US$335. No brokers. Telephone 75661, 1-3 p.m. -3837

WANTED an economical modern car, 2 or 4 seats, at an attractive price. No dealers. Box 2083, NCDN. 11209

1935 Oldsmobile sedan in excellent condition, new tyres, with Oldsmobile radio and electric clock. Can run like new. Owner-driven, US$650. 613 Avenue Haig. -3753

£250 Flying Standard 10 H.P. de-luxe saloon, 1940 model. Colour black with brown leather upholstery. Like new. Owner driven. Under 9,000 miles. Registered and insured till end of year. Owner leaving. Address replies to Box 1915, NCDN. -3540

IF you want to buy, sell or exchange your car or truck, apply to Auto Trading Co., telephone 17289, 19351. We are dealing exclusively in private-owned cars and we are sure to give you the best satisfaction. -2978

Office Cars

WANTED a lift daily from Foreign YMCA to Aurora University at 8.15 a.m. and back at 4.30 p.m. Telephone 18966, office hours or write Box 1878, NCDN. -3468

Radios

NEWS from Europe straight to your home with a Radio Record Europe receiver, six American tubes, American loudspeaker. US$12.50 only. Demonstration without obligation. Repairs by European expert. Radio Record, 8 Chusan Road, Telephone 51262, 1916 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 73109, 681 Bubbling Well, Telephone 32217. -3460

FLASH! Pierce Radio Service. Repair radios of any manufacture. Telephone 73711. -2591

WANTED: Portable or car radio, any make. Particulars to Box 1901, NCDN. 11124

3-POINT Super foreign made, with American tubes and American loudspeaker. Reception of Europe and America guaranteed. Six tubes US$12; seven tubes with magic eye US$14. Local receiver with five American tubes, selective, tuneful, US$7. Repair of all types. Demonstration without obligation. 3 Point Radio Factory, 33 Chusan Road, Telephone 50283. -3599

1939 six tube RCA Victor with gramophone attachment and few good records. Quick sale. Any reasonable offer. Apply F. G. Williams, A.P.C. -3844

Wanted to Purchase

AQUARIUM air-pump, also dining-room suite. Box 2104, NCDN. -3872

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663, Mr. Engel. -3681

WANTED to purchase from China stocks, water meters ½ in. to 2 ins. registering in Imperial gallons. Please send offers to Box 2098, NCDN. 11213

CHILD'S wardrobe and chest of drawers. Reply Box 2096, NCDN. -3855

ORIENTAL (Persian) carpets and rugs, even severely damaged, currently bought. Box 2037, NCDN. -3750

WANTED buy secondhand carpets, trunks, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 9-7 p.m. daily. -3013

WANTED infra-red lamp with stand for infra-red treatment. Secondhand, but in good condition. Communicate with Box 2066, NCDN. 11203

Lost

LOST, B/L No. 268 for 11 cases light oil ex Yamagata Maru arrived 24/7/38, is declared null and void. Kawauchi. -3612

LOST: Customs triplicates covering 45 drums monochlorbenzol ex ss. Kiungchow, B/L No. 22, vessel No. 7-2/3227, marked G. B. 719-C in diamond, 1/45 and 44 drums monochlorbenzene ex ss. Peter Maersk, B/L No. 5/1, vessel No. 4-10/3419, marked Getz Shanghai 1/44 have been lost. The public is hereby notified that both same are null and void. Getz Bros. & Co. -3697

FRENCH Cadastral Deed No. 109 for an area of mow 1.013 situated Avenue Edward VII and Rue Tourane has been lost and is declared as null and void. Application has already been made at the French Consulate for issuance of a new deed. China Realty Company, Federal Inc., U.S.A. W. A. Adams, President. -3442

LOST: A certificate of customs authority issued by the Hankow Customs. It is hereby declared null and void. Ko Ping Chang. -3702

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30, Second Floor. 11027

More Classified Ads. Overleaf